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An Ingenious Treatment by Which Drunkards are Being Cured Daily in Spite of Themselves.

No Noxious Doses. No Weakening of the Nerves. A Pleasant and Positive Cure for the Liquor Habit.

It is now generally known and understood that Drunkenness is a disease and not weakness. A body filled with poison, and nerves completely shattered by periodical or constant use of intoxicating liquors, requires an antidote capable of neutralizing and eradicating this poison, and destroying the craving for intoxicants. Sufferers may now cure themselves at home without publicity or loss of time from business by this wonderful "HOME GOLD CURE" which has been perfected after many years of close study and treatment of inebriates. The faithful use according to directions of this wonderful discovery is positively guaranteed to cure the most obstinate case, no matter how hard a drinker. Our records show the marvelous transformation of thousands of Drunkards into sober, industrious and upright men.

WIVES CURE YOUR HUSBANDS!!
CHILDREN CURE YOUR FATHERS!!
This remedy is in no sense a nostrum but a specific for this disease only, and is so skillfully devised and prepared that it is thoroughly soluble and pleasant to the taste, so that it can be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the person taking it. Thousands of Drunkards have cured themselves with this priceless remedy, and as many more have been cured and made temperate men by having the "CURE" administered by loving friends and relatives without their knowledge in coffee or tea, and believe today that they discontinued of their own free will. DO NOT WAIT. Do not be deluded by apparent and misleading "improvement." Drive out the disease at once and for all time. The "HOME GOLD CURE" is sold at the extremely low price of One Dollar, thus placing within reach of everybody a treatment more effectual than others costing \$25 and \$50. Full directions accompany each package. Special advice by skilled physicians when requested without extra charge. Sent prepaid to any part of the world on receipt of One Dollar. Address Dept. B 680 EDWIN B. GILES & COMPANY, 2330 and 2332 Market Street, Philadelphia. All correspondence strictly confidential.

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Hack and Livery Stable.

Having practically rebuilt the inside of my stable, and added ten new stalls, I am now prepared to take new boarders. I assure first class board and right prices. Teams sent and called for.

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Glazing, Graining, Kalsomining and Paper Hanging; Floors Waxed and Polished; Picture Moulding, etc., also Lead, Oil, Varnishes, Shellacs, Glass, Putty and Mixed Paints of all the leading shades on hand and for sale. Residence, Cor. Leonard and Moore Sts., BELMONT.

STIRRING ADDRESS.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Spencer well remarked: "I think, whatever difficulties they may have to surmount, and whatever tribulations they may have to pass through, the Americans will gradually grow forward in time when they will have produced a civilization grander than any the world has known."

Welcome a day that puts us in mind of the significant fact that on this new soil is to grow the consummation of human greatness, not a reproduction of England's civilization, but a finer growth, and a nobler product, the very foremost development of man.

Who then shall withhold from this day aught of its increasing glory? It will be a downward road when we face the spirit and the counsel of those patriotic souls who for us the formation principles of our republic and cautioned us against any national act that should draw us away from domestic prosperity and home advancement.

Our unfortunate attempts to introduce colonial policy, the peril of a democratic people, have already exposed us to the adverse criticism of other nations, and the loss of the freedom of the world.

Destiny, the by-word of the hour, should not lead us to forget the first great American idea, the very pivot of the uprising we celebrate, that government is for the people, and that the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it.

If the significant temper which now animates so many shall be the factor in our dealings with Cuba, Porto Rico and the far east, then the sooner we forget this day, the sooner we erase the ideals of men of Menotomy, of Sam Adams, Joseph Warren, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, the sooner we fold up the Declaration of Independence and cease celebrating the 19th of April, the 17th of June, the 4th of July and Lincoln's Emancipation day—the sooner we shall be consistent. Alas! The sooner we shall adopt George III for king.

This is not a question of party or administration. It is a serious American question, that in these expansive times we are not wisely to discuss outside of any and all partisan tendency. As Gen. Wood wisely said, "whether we are establishing a government in Cuba, or supporting the flag in other parts of the world, we must see to it that under the American flag, whatever it takes place will be creditable to us as a nation."

Every American with red blood in his veins recoils at the shameful dictation of a few for the ruler of the many. We need by this day's history to refuse the power assumed by the autocratic officeholder. We need to restate that the citizen is not the property of a plutocratic state, but rather that the official is the servant of the people. We need to feel as felt our sires on the far back April day that each and all are under serious obligations to stand out against the public the political movements of our country.

Already one fears the excessive individualism among us, a certain self-assertion, a contempt of authority, and a neglect of the duties co-extensive with rights. A cheerful educated obedience to the will of the people is the safeguard of our republic.

I call to mind an American wherever found, under whatever rule, who reverts the principles of liberty, the equality of man, the dignity of toil, the worth of personal character, as I call to mind a man, born in any section of our broad country, who disregards these things and apes the thought, custom and dress of Europe, who honors place, clique and simple wealth, an unnaturalized citizen, unworthy to stand for or be known as an American. Whoever would introduce any distinction among our people, undermine our liberties, tamper with our opportunities, follow faction in place of the public good will ever deserve the censure of all that makes this day glorious.

If America is to hold the future, her control will be, not by reason of her vast resources that make our territory the El Dorado of the world, and attract hundreds of thousands to increase our prosperity, in self government, but her mastery of the coming year must be by the warrant of her character, her citizenship, by the invincible spirit of just, free, intelligent and moral government. Our country has succeeded, not by reason of one party, or of a second, or of a third. She has and will continue to develop, as her people maintain that sense of the individual as one among many, which has raised her men in all parts and nations, to support their bountiful mother. A man is not bound to seek the prizes of public life; he will perhaps exercise more influence for good if he does not; he is not bound to become the slave of a party; he is not bound to sit in the conclave of political iniquity. But he is bound to do his utmost, in such ways as are morally open to him, to get the best men elected and to make the right principles prevail. If he can do no more he is still bound to do what he can.

None of us must forget that in our public affairs votes count, and alone determine results, and that good results will be possible only when good men are as zealous to deposit their ballots as are the vicious and those who pander to the weaknesses of the vicious. The right to vote carries with it the duty and obligation to vote.

There is a shoulder to shoulder movement in public caucuses as grand as the march of battalions forming no line of battle, there is a heroism with the ballot as noble as that in the very charge of troops; there is a personal courage in the defence of the right, as lofty as that of the standard bearer in the thickest of the fight. He who fails in any movement for his country's good is as traitorous as a deserter, and he who will not line up with his fellow patriots and be counted should be drummed out of camp to the music of the rogues' march.

It is the plain duty as it is the high privilege of every citizen to utter his solemn protest against allowing some to rule the rest of us, against allowing private enterprise to usurp the commonwealth. There is no decent reason why all of us should allow some to rule the rest of us.

Ah, this day shames us if we do not mark the vital distinction between the democratic spirit of the founders of this republic and the monarchy of wealth, of political or ecclesiastical assumption, demands that every citizen shall give his utmost, his supreme allegiance to the United States. Otherwise he has no right to the glory of this day. Without going into detail, the tendency is toward a condition borrowed from Europe and which if continued must separate us from the idea of a commonwealth. On all sides monopolies, corporations, trusts have risen, introducing a new relation between the workman and the employer; there is little sympathy, little personal interest between them, useless to tell of commercial advantages, or material progress, of economy and increased production, when selfish purpose prompts and secures the result. Monopoly is a curse to our country, for it centralizes power and gives the public over to that power.

Even were the results a material help, yet every change which widens the gulf between men, however beneficial as to profit, is full of grave dangers to the state. It is indisputable that the trusts, syndicates and combines have had this tendency.

Not only are the classes becoming further removed from each other, they are also becoming organized against each other; if capital is powerful, labor is feeling its power and in trades unions action is taken, the strength of the prosperity of our nation.

Just now many dread the growth of what they are pleased to call militarism, and see in the enlistment of 100,000 men of a favored class, but have no fear of that bogey. Like the Revolutionary patriots, like the great volunteer army, having taken up arms for the defence of the state, when liberty was threatened, they are turning to their fields, their shops and professions better men for their service in the camp and field, the country itself stronger for the citizen soldier. Our history and our

desire for development forbids any fear of militarism as the new spirit of America.

The fundamental question is not whether America shall become a world power. That is already settled, and the world regards us as the mistress of the future by right, not so much of our navy or army, as by the luxuries and sources of our country. At the bottom of all our trouble is not the pessimistic doubt whether every workman in America must carry on his back two or three soldiers and sailors, but whether he shall carry the luxuries, the excuse and personal indulgences of two or three whose unAmerican, disloyal and aristocratic demands threaten our future in the gathering clouds in our sky, the despotism of wealth.

Said Abraham Lincoln, "Our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us; our defence is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men. Those who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves." It is the millionaire and the tramp from which wealth has most to fear, and the former is much more to be feared than the latter. The historic round which nations have run has been from poverty and industry, to thrift and opulence, to luxury and waste, to luxury to enervation and destruction.

No nation has decayed because it was old, but simply and solely because avarice and luxury have undermined and sapped its strength.

Whipple, keen observer of men, wrote, "There is danger that the nation's worship of labor whose worth is measured by money will give a sordid character to the nation's life, and that the very core of civilization, the heroism from its motion, destroy all taste for lofty speculation and all love for ideal beauty, and inflame individuals with a devouring self-seeking, corrupting the very core of civilization."

Gladden, in the same vein, adds, "The total wealth of Rome was never increasing so rapidly as in the day of the nation's swift decline. We study the problems of national wealth, we keep our eyes shut to the effect produced by wealth upon the national life, which would be highly unprofitable business. The method by which this wealth is produced and distributed are acting directly and powerfully upon the character of the whole people."

For this reason we do well to come up on this one hundred and twenty-first anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and celebrate the formative principle of America which next to liberty is equality, co-operation, brotherhood, the very core of civilization, which our republic must answer is how shall we live together?

We are a composite people, made up of men gathered out of all nations, a heterogeneous civilization. America has dared to show that God has made of one blood all nations of men, and dared to show that they can live with a common interest, together with the wealth down, all classes living common.

Our broad, liberty-loving builders of the constitution were men inspired with the worth of human brotherhood and the worth of the color of the skin. In a confederacy, a union, a political fraternity was the problem of 1776. It remains our problem whether a people so diverse in race, in habits, in amusement and in taste can live happily and prosperously together.

I believe we shall solve it as already we have settled many an element of the American questions. We have eliminated slavery; we have given freedom to all. We are trying to prepare the way of freedom for all within our near borders and to accomplish it with no other force than the spirit of this day which makes every man amenable to common law and demands of every man that he shall vote, shall love and foster that political democracy which is another name for brotherhood. Americanism is the generous recognition of each and a under God entitled to a liberty. Voted and preserved by an obedient, unselfish loyalty to the commonwealth.

We rejoice on this anniversary and make no excuse for any proud, grateful expression that under God America is trying to shape her kingdom after the Almighty love, that would bring in peace and good will among men.

"O Beautiful! My Country! ours once more! Smoothing thy gold of war-dishevelled hair."

O'er such sweet brows as never other wore.

And letting thy set lips, Freed from wrath's pale eclipse, The rosy edges of thy smile lay bare.

What words divine of love or of poet Could tell our love and make thee know it?

Among the nations bright beyond compare?

What were our lives without thee? What all our lives to save thee, We seek not what we gave thee, We will not live to doubt thee, But ask whatever else, and we will dare!"

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Has opened for the Fall and Winter Season,

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Mill Street Shoeing Forge,

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Special attention paid to Over-reaching and Interfering Horses.

Horses Shod by experienced workmen.

First-class work guaranteed. Horses called for and delivered.

ACRES OF FLOWERS.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF HORTICULTURE AT THE PAN-AMERICAN.

Hundreds of Beds of Posies, Common and Rare, Will Delight the Eyes of Visitors to the Exposition—Exhibits in Great Building Too.

Every day of open weather was taken advantage of in preparing the grounds of the Pan-American Exposition, and all ornamental gardening operations that were of actual necessity were completed before real winter set in. The beautiful area known as the Music Garden, between the New York State building and the Horticulture building and extending from the entrance of the Midway to the Forecourt, is practically finished. It contains about 200 beds of every form and size, from a circle of 10 feet in diameter to beds containing over 3,000 square feet.

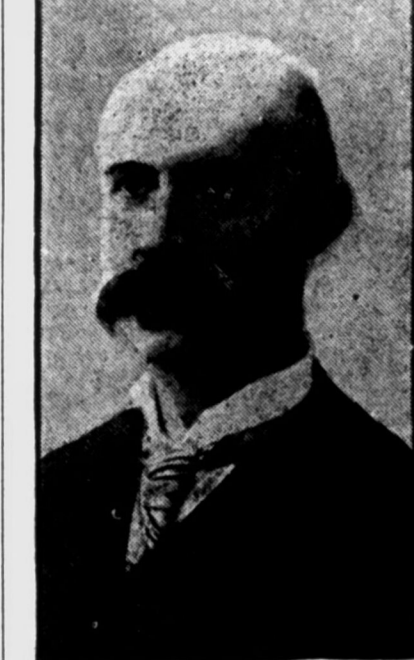
Pleasant walks and numerous trees and the absence of straight lines give this very fine area of 25 acres a natural and parklike appearance, although it will be immensely gay with bright colors next summer. A few of these beds are planted with hardy perennials, a dozen of them with hardy roses. About 20 of the smaller beds are reserved for pansies, which will occupy them till the first of June.

The whole of the remainder are filled with spring flowering bulbs, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, narcissuses, jonquils, Spanish iris, etc. One hundred and fifty thousand bulbs were used in the many exhibits. These bulbs will be at their greatest perfection during the first week in May. A magnificent exhibit by one firm occupies the four large beds close to the Elmwood entrance. Thirty-three thousand tulips were used in this exhibit alone. The gorgeous sight that will meet the visitor's gaze at this point can scarcely be realized. A New York firm occupies the entire space between the Horticulture building and the canal, which is laid out in six large beds surrounded with grass. These beds contain 60,000 bulbs. These are in addition to those in the Music Garden.

Horticulturists who are competent to express an opinion are unanimous in asserting that the Horticulture building, both architecturally and for the requirements of the exhibit, is the finest structure of its kind ever built for an exposition, either in this country or in Europe. The two conservatories leading from the Horticulture building to the Graphic Arts and Mines buildings appear in the plan to be comparatively small because they are overshadowed by such grand structures, but they are large buildings and admirably adapted for the growth and welfare of living plants. They are heated to the requirements of exotic plants, and exhibits of tender plants will not dwindle and die for want of a congenial temperature, as has been the case at some former expositions. The conservatories will be continuously attractive with flowering and fair foliage plants, of which there are already many entries. The Horticulture building will present a most beautiful sight, decorated with large specimen palms. Its entire space has been spoken for some months ago for exhibits of fruit, but during many weeks the special displays of flowers will occupy a portion of the tables. During the past summer the entries for the displays of shrubs, herbaceous plants, roses and every popular kind of flower garden plant came in so freely, asking for so much space in the beautiful portion of the grounds set apart for exhibits, that the Horticulture Department was obliged to add many more beds to the already large number, and to accommodate many interesting exhibits still further accommodations will have to be afforded. The leading horticultural firms of the country plainly evince by the costliness of their exhibits that they have the greatest faith in the Pan-American Exposition being an unrivaled opportunity for displaying their products.

Delightful and pleasing as will be the grounds and buildings and displays of the Horticulture Department, it is but a part of the lavish and perhaps hitherto unequalled display of floriculture and ornamental gardening which will embellish every part of this wonderful Exposition.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Assistant Superintendent of Horticulture.



WILLIAM SCOTT.

(In charge of Floriculture, Pan-American Exposition.)

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Newspaper men in great numbers will be at the Pan-American Exposition next summer. Many state, Editorial Associations and numerous press clubs have arranged for trips to Buffalo.

FLOWERED WALL PAPERS.

Gay and Gigantic Blossoms Now In Order For Bedrooms.

This is the season when walls are redecorated, hangings renewed and general renovation is the work of the hour. The New York Tribune tells that for bedroom wall papers there are most charming designs, and without exception they are bright to garishness.

Wall papers have burst out into giant clover blooms and into great chrysanthemums, and when they are applied to the bedroom walls they should be bounded at the top by the molding, thus leaving a plain tinted frieze the same as the ceiling.

This flowered wall paper does not encourage the use of pictures, and in the case of the country house this is an admirable scheme, as it relieves the necessity of such decoration. The only pictures that appear well at all against the garish floral background are the dark etchings in black frames that are composed either of narrow molding or of black passepartout.

There is also a fancy for having the ceiling covered with floral paper which extends as a frieze down as far as the molding. This effect is novel and attractive. The side walls, being tinted to blend with the prevailing tone in the ceiling, afford an excellent background for pictures.

An artistic woman, having ideas of her own, recently created a little scheme to do away with a deep cornice in the room, and with excellent effect. Over the cornice were tacked sheets of cardboard, thus making a beveled surface, a trifle rounded necessarily from ceiling to side, and over this the paper-hanger was directed to extend the ceiling paper. The curved effect of the paper extending to the molding was most attractive.

"It is a great mistake," said this woman, "to carry out the design of the wall paper into the fabrics of the room furnishing, as in the bedspread and window curtains. If the wall is plain, the counterpane may match the window draperies if desired, but not otherwise."

"The effect of harmony in the blending of shades is what produces that indescribable atmosphere in a room, rather than in the carrying out of the one idea. And the white muslin window hangings will do much to temper the display of color elsewhere."

A Few of the Parasols.

That charming detail, the sunshade, crowns the harmony of a picturesque summer toilet. It weighs down the scale for good or bad in the effect of a



SUMMER PARASOLS.

costume. Vogue sketches, as here shown, a few novelties which give a faint idea of the prevailing assortment of parasols. Transparencies will be very much used this year for dressy occasions, and they carry out an ideal of daintiness and airy fragility to perfection. On this order is a parasol of white crepe de chine appliqued with black chantilly lace, on which steel paillettes are sewed by hand. The crepe de chine is cut away under the lace, making a pretty effect when seen either on the top or from underneath.

An elaborate affair of white taffeta, intended for ceremonial occasions, is spangled with golden sequins, and there are three double ruffles of mouseline de sole with hemstitched edges. This makes a singularly duffy effect when either opened or closed.

Very handsome is a parasol of black silk bolting cloth doubled and ornamented with four rows of lace, and it would be difficult to find anything more attractive than the charming sunshade of white taffeta striped with black satin.

A Good Cleansing Fluid.

The following recipe is highly recommended for its excellence in cleansing fabrics without injuring the texture or "starting" the color, however delicate: Grate two medium sized potatoes into a bowl containing one pint of clean, cold water. Strain carefully through a sieve, allowing the liquid to fall into another vessel containing an additional pint of cold water. Let it settle and then pour off the water and bottle it for use. It may be put into a clean fruit jar. Softly rub the soiled fabric or garment with a sponge dipped in the potato water, after which wash it in clean water, dry carefully in the shade and iron.

Monotony Will Put You to Sleep.

Long, deep breathing kept up as long as possible by will power is the most generally recommended remedy for occasional sleeplessness. The main aim in such cases is to keep the mind from thinking. This is sometimes accomplished by the strain of keeping the eye fixed on some point in the ceiling or keeping the will fixed on the effort not to move even the smallest muscle. Monotony will put any man to sleep in spite of himself.

A Point in Scrambling Eggs.

For scrambling eggs or making an omelet a cooking school teacher says that cream, stock or water is better than milk, as the casein of the milk tends to toughen the albumen of the eggs.

MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

The poetry of earth is never dead.—Keats.

BREAKFAST.

Berries, Farina and Cream.

Fried Smelts, French Fried Potatoes.

Wheat Griddlecakes, Rolls, Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Creamed Fish, Potato Balls.

Lettuce, Mayonnaise Dressing.

Apple Pie, Tea.

DINNER.

Potato Soup.

Leg of Mutton, Parsley Sauce.

Butter Beans, Hashed Brown Potatoes.

Spaghetti Milanese.

Savory Shortcake, Apples, Crackers, Cheese, Black Coffee.

LEG OF MUTTON.—Put the mutton into a large pot of briskly boiling water and allow to boil hard for two or three minutes; then pour in a cupful of cold water and set back on the stove where it will simmer half a pint of cream, thick with an eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Pour some of the sauce over the mutton and stew thickly with more minced parsley.

PARSLEY SAUCE.—In a small saucepan place two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour. Rub together over the fire till all is bubbling and smooth; then add slowly half a pint of cream, thick with an eighth of a teaspoonful of white pepper and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Stir in a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Pour some of the sauce over the mutton and stew thickly with more minced parsley.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times.—Selden.

BREAKFAST.

Baked Apples with Cream and Sugar.

Fried Potatoes, French Fried Potatoes.

Parsley Omelet, Fried Potatoes.

Flannel Cakes, Rolls, Cereal Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Beef Croquettes, Tomato Sauce.

Creamed Potatoes, Sliced Tomatoes.

Strawberries, Fruit Drops.

Cocoa Shell.

DINNER.

Vegetable Soup.

Pot Roast, Browned Potatoes.

Stewed Carrots.

THE- ARLINGTON ENTERPRISE.

Issued every Saturday morning from the Post Office Building, Arlington.

1.00 a year, in advance; Single copies, 3c. Advertising Rates on Application.

THE ENTERPRISE COMPANY,
Publishers.

J. LEE ROBINSON, Manager.
WILSON PALMER, Editor.

Entered at the Post Office as second class matter.

Saturday, April 27, 1901.

THE ENTERPRISE IS FOR SALE BY:
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Arlington.
Mrs. Margaret Deane, 55 Park avenue,
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H. P. Longley, Elevated waiting room,
Heights.
J. C. McDonald, L. & B. waiting room,
Heights.
Edward I. McKenzie, B. & M. station,
Heights.

A TRICK OF THE TYPES.

The types do play tricks on us, sometimes, and perhaps a figure 5 does look like a figure 8. At any rate, the appropriation for the "Arlington" brook purchase, spoken of last week was to have been \$50,000 and not \$50,000, and the Hancock school seniors made \$50 by their entertainment, and not \$50. The error was unintentional.

THE WOMAN WITH A BROOM.

It was "the woman with a hoe." Now it is "the woman with a broom." "The woman with a broom" stands for all the domestic industries, and when one has said this, he has paid the highest tribute to womanhood in her wifely and motherly relationship to the same. To do something is not alone a masculine virtue. That woman who is not a helpmeet in the domestic economy comes from no rib of Adam. It is not a womanly accomplishment to be only able to pet a poodle dog with a blue ribbon round its neck. Any yet we saw in the electric car the other day on our way to Boston a woman with just such a blue ribboned dainty cur in her lap, while her nurse girl unquestionably was at home caring for the baby. Give us the woman with the broom in her hand or a baby in her arms, for as such she represents the industrial and domestic forces of the world. The cipher alone makes no count in the numeration table. It is only the significant figure that has value.

AGUINALDO'S PROCLAMATION

Aguinaldo's proclamation to his people, urging them to lay down their arms and swear allegiance to the United States government, leaves us in doubt concerning the man to whom we had given a good deal of admiration for his ability and his Jacksonian courage. The question now in mind is not whether or no the Filipinos were right in their defense as they term it, of their inalienable rights. In either case Aguinaldo had declared himself, over and over again, morally right in the defensive warfare he was waging against the United States government, and he had given his people to understand that on his part there would be no surrender, even in the face of death. Now that he has been taken prisoner, he comes out with his recent proclamation, urging his countrymen to become good, loyal citizens of our government. No, we do not think as much of Aguinaldo as we did, and we believe the whole world would have thought better of him if he had yielded up his life to a cause so dear to the heart of the Filipinos. His proclamation comes at too late an hour, not for his own personal safety. It is true, but for that honesty and sincerity of purpose which was supposed to have been his in what he termed the defense of the rights of the Philippine Islands.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN?

How does it happen, say you, that there are such striking inequalities in the material conditions of men and women. Is it true that there are those born under such a lucky star that they succeed in everything they undertake, while others as frequently fall? How does it come about that some of our Arlington citizens are able to live in swell front houses, to drive expensive equipages and to have besides so many of the luxuries of life, while many a poor man is compelled to live in a more modest residence and to make his distances on foot? These differences are not the result of luck as it is sometimes falsely termed, for it is true beyond question that men and women are for the most part the makers of their own fortunes, or their own misfortunes. Every man, sooner or later, finds his level. It is an incontrovertible law that the more one has of keen, intellectual brain power, however, the more of this world's goods will be able to secure and appropriate to himself. Men do not go into our Wall streets and State streets expecting that good luck alone is to give them the future of the markets. To double one's capital in any honest, legitimate business there must be business sagacity and that excellent judgment which is able to size up the situation. This whining over the inequalities of our moneyed possessions is a criticism upon ourselves for in accordance with an inflexible law we all get on the average what we earn in one way or another. Our earnings it is true may come in the form of intellectual or material results, but whichever way, we get them. So why longer growl and grumble over the possessions of another? These striking differences to which we allude have always and will always exist. Suppose for a moment that the socialistic idea should prevail and that all moneys and whatever else that represents values should be equally distributed per capita, what then? The same old inequalities in ownership would exist within a twelvemonth. The natural arrangement of material possession is all right as now seen in every department of labor. We are all getting on the average, what we earn, so why not keep about our work without longer repeating the baby cry of ill luck, and that the neighbor across the way has the larger half of the apple? The law of supply and demand regulates and adjusts itself. The laws of the material world are as unchangeable as are the laws of the in-

tellectual and moral world. Certain causes will and must produce certain effects. Let us bring with our frequent complaints some little common sense and a bit of philosophy. We are receiving what is due us, so what does it matter that our neighbor lives in a swell front on the corner?

"I AM AN AMERICAN."

While national love and pride should be possessed by every man, woman and child, yet the question will arise right in face of this fundamental fact, whether or no we, as Americans, are not too much italicizing our nationality. Vice President Roosevelt, in his "strenuous" love for his country, not only says on every public occasion that "I am an American," but that "I am for America, right or wrong." We are all Americans and it is only fair to suppose that we all love and are loyal to this "land of the free and the home of the brave." It will be well for us to keep in mind the fact that God did not create the American and the Englishman and the Irishman as such, but he did create each and all of them men and women. Brothers and sisters are we all, and no dividing line of nationality should divide or destroy the family membership. "I am an American" is oftentimes said with so much assumption and arrogance that one might be led to suppose that other nationalities were not to be included in God's count. Some of our more zealous Americans are hardly willing to admit that we have an ancestry, but that somehow we, as a people, sprang all booted and spurred from the very sources of life, without progenitors. There are those Americans, loyal it is true, and yet they need to have lots of egotism knocked out of them. We, as a matter of fact, are not the only people on the face of the earth. There is England, the mother country, that has been making history for a thousand years, and she really amounts to something—and she is our mother, however cosmopolitan we may have become. And not only this, England is our friend and we are her friend, whatever differences there may have existed between the two countries heretofore upon international matters. It is poor policy to so underscore the saying, "I am an American," that it shall amount to "the chip on the shoulder, now knock it off if you dare." This editorial is suggested to us for the reason that on the ever glorious 19th of April, we heard over and over again that "We are Americans," and that England is not really the mother of the American people.

Yes, we are all Americans and we love our country first and best of all. But then, we do not hold all the trump cards, and so it is unsafe to undertake a lone hand. The nations of the earth are mutually dependent one upon the other, and the more fully we, as a people, recognize this truth, the better will it be for all concerned. Yes, we say again, "We are Americans," but we are Englishmen and Irishmen as well, for first of all, we are men and women making up the entire brotherhood of mankind. The better saying is that we are men and women created in God's image.

THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Whittier must have well understood and appreciated the delightful side of country life, or otherwise he could not have so happily written of "the barefoot boy":

"Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy with cheek of tan,
With thy turned-up pantaloon,
And thy merry whistled tunes;
With thy red lips, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill."

It is a misfortune that so large a majority of our boys have such a longing for city life. The country, God's own world, is the only Eden men and women will ever find on earth. Brick sidewalks and long rows of tenement houses can never take the place of the open field and wood. To till the ground is the first divine call given to man. "Go work in my vineyard" is the way it reads. Country life is the promoter of all the virtues, because it is so closely allied to nature. To work in the open field under the genial skies of the summer time, with the birds all in tune, and with bud and flower giving out their sweetest fragrance, is so much of an inspiration that one feels himself re-created. The country affords the only real home-life. Men and women live in the country, while they only stay in the city. Life must be had with its attending accompaniments that one may enjoy living. There has been for the past few years an insane rush to the city. The boy has seen his fortune in the large town, while upon the old farm he imagined there were only penury and want. In most instances, however, it has taken but comparatively a brief while to show him his mistake—so that now there is being evinced the disposition on the part of many of our city people to return to the old camping grounds. Many of the old farms up in New Hampshire, and, indeed, throughout New England, are being taken up again by the very boys who left them years ago. All this is a move in the right direction. The boys in our Arlington public schools need to be impressed with the fact that the wide, open country is today calling for wide awake, earnest, educated young men to cultivate the soil. That Arlington pupil in our schools who for a moment supposes that educational training and culture are not required for the fields will find himself most seriously mistaken. Our city public schools and those adjacent thereto should teach the children more of country life. It is the barefoot boy way back from the densely populated town who whistles an accompaniment to the music of the birds.

Who can be happier than the boys and girls on the farm? Country life is the ideal life. Boys and girls, avoid city life if it is possible. Get out into the country where you will have elbow room and all God's world in which to move and grow. Don't fence yourself in by the narrow limits of the town, while there is remaining to you the open country in which you may go where you will.

"THE MAKING OF AN AMERICAN."

Jacob A. Rills is telling in the Outlook, in the most interesting way, just how an American is made, illustrating his subject by writing out the personal

struggles and experiences of his early life. Mr. Rills is today known the world over as the greatest reformer living of what is known as the slums of New York city. Coming to this country when but a mere boy, without a penny in his pocket, but with an honest purpose in his heart to make the most of himself, Jacob A. Rills took the first job that presented itself to him after landing in this country. Often without food and shelterless in the great city, and without one friend whom he could approach, still he kept up heart, and so falling as he oftentimes did to secure what he wanted in the line of employment, he never hesitated to take what he could get in any department of honest work. And thus he was to be found in those earlier days, working at one time in a coal mine, and at another time felling the trees of the forest, and at other times working upon the farm, and so on, to whatever his hand could find to do. He was often knocked about and ill treated by those who had not the keen insight to discover the man that was hidden within the boy. Mr. Rills tells his story in a manly and yet in a pathetic way. During all that brave, hand to hand fight that Mr. Rills had in those formative days of his mother's life, he never for a moment forgot his home friends across the waters, and especially he did not forget "Elizabeth," the sweet girl whom he afterward married. It is not our purpose to reproduce, even in part, what Mr. Rills so well and so thrillingly tells in the Outlook. Our only object is to induce the young people of Arlington to go to Robbins library, and there call for the back numbers of the Outlook and then read the story of this bravest of boys for themselves.

Some years ago when engaged in newspaper work in New York, there came to our office a man of pleasing address who was much interested in the vote of license or no-license to be had within the next few days in the town of Jamaica, where our caller and interviewer resided. We soon learned that our newly made friend was Mr. Jacob A. Rills, and never shall we forget the earnestness and charm of his conversation. Mr. Rills has touched life through observation and experience at all points, and so it is that he grapples with it and betters it, because he has touched it. He isn't afraid of soiling his spotless garments by coming in personal contact with sin. He is not shocked at the wrong doer. He meets the brother and sister, however fallen, as a brother and sister. He stands ready to put his arms about the outcast, if he may but save him or her by so doing. Jacob A. Rills is an angel of light in the darkest and wickedest portions of New York city. His mission is to do good, and to this end he cheerfully gives his life. A man of intense magnetism, he is a drawing power. But do you, young man and young woman, read in the Outlook of the brilliant and blessed achievements of this greatest of heroes and philanthropists, Jacob A. Rills.

ARBOR DAY.

Today is being observed throughout the state of Massachusetts as Arbor day. This annual holiday, set apart as a loving tribute not only to the forests and the groves, but to the grateful shade along the roadside and around our homes, is now observed substantially throughout the country. It was Edward Everett who said that that man has not lived in vain who has caused one blade of grass to grow where it would not have grown had it not been for him. And it is equally true that he has not lived in vain who has caused one tree to grow where it would not have grown but for him.

The woods and the groves have been from time immemorial the subject of song and story. "The groves were God's first temples," wherein the "Great Spirit" was always to be found, and in these, later days the voice of the living God is to be heard in loving cadences in the everlasting forests. There is no music in all the world that falls so sweetly on the ear as that of the primeval wood. Wherever civilization and a broad culture have found their way, the tree has been and is personified. We all give it the attributes of a living, intelligent being. Isaiah breaks forth into song in the following sweet strain: "For the mountains and the hills shall break forth for you into singing and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands." The early Romans were lovers of the wood. "Tityre, tu palasae recubans sub tegmine fagi," is a loving word spoken by the Latins of the broad-spreading beech. Wordsworth, with what appreciation he sings of the wood!

"The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amid their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land."

And our own Bryant, a devoted worshipper of the forest! "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods," he writes. Bryant's late home at Roslyn, Long Island, where we have lingered many and many a time and with ever-increasing interest, was a poem set in leafy bower and wood. All about it was the charm of Nature in her first estate. Emerson's love of sentiment and poetry caught much of inspiration from the soothing of the pines which his own hand had planted about his own door in Concord.

And so it has ever been and ever will be with all that intellectual and cultured life that sees nature set in rhythmical measure with all that makes up the beauty and harmony of God's resplendent universe. "Sing," we say with the poet, "of the old oak tree, the monarch of the wood." Next to May 30, the nation's memorial day, when we strew the graves of our immortal dead with bud and flower, this Arbor day comes with all its wealth of affection and love. Let no boy or girl in Arlington fail to plant today by the roadside, or elsewhere, some tree or shrub, that shall in the years to come protect with its grateful shade, the weary traveler along his way.

"Give me again my hollow tree,
A crust of bread and liberty."

SOCIETY GROUPINGS.

Suppose for a moment that the various classes of society life in Arlington, or elsewhere, were to group themselves in families, residing only in residences painted the same color, or what if only those families living in swell front houses on the corner where two streets cross each other, were to form a mutual association of good fellowship, or still further imagine that no one could belong to "our set" who did not drive a

four-in-hand, what think you, sensible men and women would say of such a ridiculous division or classification of social life? And yet ridiculous as all this may appear, still society life is substantially based upon just such shallow and empty requirements. We venture that right here in Arlington, a town that is within ready reach of our modern Athens, society life is made up for the most part of outward surroundings and all that which constitutes the material. We readily admit and give welcome to our homes the man who wears the latest cut in dress goods, and most cordially do we receive that woman who is the best gowned. It is everywhere true that what is termed "society life" is based upon the latest fashions and sufficient money to keep up appearances. We once asked Mrs. Cruger, the leader at one time of New York's "four hundred," what was required by New York society life to admit one to membership; and her answer was the same as we have given above. And then she added, we have in the so-called higher social life of the great city, men and women who are only seen and never heard—seen by reason of their up-to-date outward appearance, but never heard because they have nothing to say.

There can, however, be no permanent social life, other than that based upon intellectual qualities and attainments. It doesn't matter about the coat or the gown, while it does matter that one shall know something and have the power to express that something. Whenever we shall come together as intelligent men and women, not over anxious concerning each other's bank account and not caring to know of an ancestry way back in the dim past, then will society life have become well grounded. And to make it better, truer and nobler in its purposes, we need to begin right here in Arlington. It is always a comparatively easy matter to right things, provided we begin our reform in some locality other than our own. That pupil instructor has an easy and safe time of it who applies the moral of his sermon to people outside of his own parish. What we need is the courage to begin at home. There are men and women here in Arlington who are failing to get the most and the best out of life on account of their everlasting anxiety to ingratiate themselves into the good graces of those whom they regard as leaders in our little local social world. Do not forget that the near horizon which shuts down on your view is not the limit of all terrestrial things. Let your vision take in that larger world, and then will you come to a higher and truer estimation of your surroundings. What we need most of all is good common sense and lots of it. Mind is preferable to matter and to be is better than to merely seem.

"Blue Monday" resolves itself into club life in Boston with our ministers. And this is right. Why shouldn't our clergymen get together more or less frequently and enjoy a good story and have a good time generally?

If our Arlington clergymen will make it plain in their pulpit ministrations how one can be a Christian when we have thirty rainy days in a month, they surely will be doing God's service.

Where does it say that the rainbow was placed in the heavens as an assurance that there will be no more flood?

The drought is broken, thank God.

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DRIONE, THE SLAVE.

Drione, the slave, reached out her hand in an appealing way, though daring not to ask for a curtialment of the blows which heavily fell on her naked shoulders, and whose purple marks now almost covered the once fair and white flesh. The greater and the smaller looked from the tearful eyes of the slave, touched the hardened heart of Cassius, and stayed the uplifted hand; and with an angry exclamation at the interruption of a hitherto delightful task, he flung the whipping rod from him, and as it fell upon the marble floor, the copper ends clattered with a disagreeable sound that sent shudders through the slave who was obliged to stand by and hold the dish of rough salt for rubbing on the sores of the suffering one.

Cassius was a hard master, and upon the slightest pretext whipped the offending slave in an unmerciful manner. No mercy was spared in even the case of Drione, the favorite slave girl. Drione made the sad mistake of substituting her master's visiting sandals when he wanted those with gold bands, which he wore on state occasions in the forum.

Cassius was feeling ugly today, as the people of Rome were ugly between him and Drione, the youngest of his slaves. A lictor passed by the house, and proclaimed the meeting together of the citizens in the forum when the sun had passed the meridian three hours by the dial. This proclamation excited the anger of Cassius still more, to think that Drione, the merchant's son, should dare to have his name proclaimed with his own, a captain of the guards, whose name was linked with great battles fought and won to the honor and glory of Rome. Glancing around to see what he could vent his spite on, he spied the trembling slave who held the dish of salt, and with an oath proclaimed, "Be gone, or by Jove, I'll brand thee on the brow with three kappas, and thou shalt vanish, and Cassius sat down to meditate on political matters. He had always loved Drione Magnus, the father of his opponent for office of praetor, and had cherished many good thoughts for Drione's son, but after his friend had died the son had suddenly turned against his former benefactor.

"Ah! I have it," he exclaimed to himself, "is the doing of Scarpus, my enemy. My slaves are seen in his company thrice since the battle of Lepanto, and by the gods, I doubt not the youth has been influenced." Rising with a smile on his lips, and inner thoughts of revenge, he hastened through the courtyard and followed the assembling Romans to the forum.

The turbulent crowd of citizens, soldiers and slaves, were soon quieted, when the venerable Xsophone rose to speak. He cast his glance over the seething crowd in a manner denoting superior authority, and turning to his brother senators, began in a calm way to expound the merits and virtues of the contestants for the office of praetor. When his speech was finished, there was loud shouting, and cries for speeches from the candidates; but above the din, was heard the cry, "We want Drione! We want Drione!" It did not take long for the mob to turn to the arena, and Drione, who was pushed to the front by his friends, and held up his hand for silence.

"I wish," he began in a hesitating way, "to thank the people for their choice, and I also wish to express my thanks to the friend of my father." With this, he beckoned to Cassius, who came forward in a dazed manner, and stood at the foot of the chosen praetor. Seizing the staff emblematic of the office from the slave who held it, Drione passed it to Cassius, and grasping his hand, raised it to the platform upon which he stood. Turning to the people he exclaimed, in a clear, loud voice, "Behold your praetor, respect him and obey him, for he has faithfully served Rome, and now he sets his just reward." He turned to Cassius, who was so dumfounded to think things had taken such a turn, that he could only look and gasp as one surprised followed another. Drione looked at him, embraced him, and without another word leaped down, and was soon lost in the crowd.

It did not take the assembly long to understand the turn of affairs, and with a mighty shout, they called for a speech. Cassius smiled, he had braved many a conflict, and he feared no defeat, and he knew how to understand the empty honor of glory, which today praises, and tomorrow forgets the old hero for the new one.

"Roman citizens," he began, "you know me as a warrior, and while I can lead troops through perils on to victory, I cannot with credit to myself and listeners such as I have before me, make a speech. I will simply say that I still believe in the motto, 'Senatus Populus Que Romanus' and will extend it as far as I can with force of arms." With a gesture denoting fatigue, he turned down from the platform, and amid the shouts of the audience, and the praises of his friends, made his way to the temple to offer a sacrifice to the gods, and thence he wended his way homeward, with a lighter heart than he had left it.

He threw himself on the couch, and meditated over the day's fortune. "I have been unnecessarily cross today with my slaves, and I am going to let them feast on my account, and I will provide two lambs for sacrifice. The gods have been good to me, and have given me my heart's desire in wealth and office, and now I shall truly prove myself a great man, so that my name shall be recorded in the hall of fame with Marcus Aurelius and others make me a name." But alas! my days are numbered, for my death was predicted when I should have been raised to and held praetorship for two terms. Curse the astrologer who read my horoscope! I'll pay him in the dungeon below the temple if I can ever catch him."

This was considered the worst imprisonment anyone could bear, as one was always an outcast after having been there. It was usually inflicted on those who desecrated the temples, or were thought to have won the displeasure of the gods.

He clasped his hands three times and a slave appeared. "Assemble the slaves, I wish to speak to them," commanded Cassius.

With fear and trembling they gathered before him, many humbling themselves so that their foreheads touched the marble floor. Others only bowed their heads but dared not look up for fear of displeasing their lord and master. The timid ones, the women, wept freely, for they expected to be flogged one and all for some reason or other for which they were blameless.

"Slaves," he began, "the oracles have predicted that when I shall have attained the office of praetor I shall end my days, and I think that the time is not far distant. I propose to give you all your freedom," and he held up his hands to silence the murmurs of applause, "but not until I am laid to rest with my fathers."

"I have no wife nor kin, and I propose to make amends for my harshness to you by dividing up my property among you. It is not great, but I cared not for the gathering the spoils of war, and the fame I sought for has come to pass. Tonight you may all feast and enjoy yourselves, and tomorrow the senate will come to write my will and commands, and lay them in the senate house, until Pluto, the god of death, calls me. Now go and leave me in peace."

The delighted slaves gathered around and kissed the hem of his garment. Drione came to Cassius the following day at the earnest request of the lictors, and entering bowed and said, "Peace be with you."

"What new word is this?" exclaimed Cassius.

Cassius learned it from Demosides, who lately joined the new sect.

"Tis well, but I know not the reason of your kindness to me of late. How much is your price for my freedom?"

"I desire not your gold, Cassius, I have enough, and I want to repay you for your kindness to my father and myself, and thereby prove my gratitude; forgive me, and let us be friends."

They embraced as brothers, and the tears fell from the eyes of Cassius,

"hard hearted" as he was often called by the soldiers, and he said, "Truly there is one good man in Rome."

A thought struck him, and he held Drione out at arm's length and looked at him.

"Tell me, you have not joined the Christians, the despised Jews, have you?"

"No," smilingly answered Drione, "but I have learned much good from their gentle acts, and patient lives. I have watched them these many months, and have learned humility, though I join them not."

"I have in mind to give unto thee a favorite slave, one fair to behold, and whom I took as hostage from the Greeks."

He clasped his hands, and commanded Drione to be brought before him.

She appeared, and was so sad and beautiful that Drione was struck with admiration.

"What thinkest thou? Is she not good enough for thee, or wouldst thou let me have another?" asked Cassius, who was unable to decry the inner thoughts of his guest.

"She is truly beautiful to behold, and strongly reminds me of a fair maiden I saw in Athens when I went with father on a trading tour."

Drione raised her dark, sad eyes to the speaker, and immediately let them drop, while the rich red color suffused the pale cheeks, and made her appear as beautiful as a goddess.

"By Zeus! (is she, and methinks she recognizes me," exclaimed the delighted Drione as he took a step forward to examine her more closely.

He grasped the garment she wore: "tell me, art thou not the fair Mione, the daughter of the merchant Clemotis, with whom my father and I dined before Hannibal was slain?"

The slave looked up and slowly turned her eyes toward her master with a questioning look.

"Yes, Drione, you may answer him," answered Cassius.

She was thoughtfully silent for a moment, and then raising her full, dark eyes and looking Drione in the face, began.

"Drione, I recognized you long ago when I first came to Rome, and I have always looked with expectancy for your visits, hoping that some day you might recognize me and obtain my release."

"Why did you assume so much?" gruffly exclaimed Cassius.

"He promised father that if he could ever repay his gratitude he would do it," blushing replied the maid.

"I did, and my opportunity has come, Cassius, I must buy her freedom, though I pledge my property to do it."

"Well spoken, young man, but I had promised to give her to you, and she is yours, and as I am still indebted to you, remember that you can always count on Cassius as a friend."

It did not take long to record her as a freedwoman, and after the anointment and the sacrifice at the temple, she became the wife of Drione.

Her father had taken her with the caravan, and while en route, they were waylaid and robbed by bandits, and her father slain.

They, in turn, were defeated by a troop of Roman soldiers under the command of Cassius. To save her from the ravages of his men, he made her his slave, and though a hard master often, treated her very kindly.

The well springs of kindness so long frozen in him were thawed, and by the unexampled generosity of Drione, and he lived to see Cassius minor, who became afterward so great a factor in Roman history. He had the kindness of his father Drione, and the bravery of his god-father Cassius, and was beloved by all with whom he came in contact.

And thus two more generous men, forgotten in the great flood of wickedness, lived in Rome's proud history.

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Publishers' Notice.

Until May 11 subscriptions to the Enterprise will be received at 50 cents per year. It is seldom you get an 8-page, up-to-date local paper for that price. The Enterprise ought to be a regular visitor at every house in Lexington. Subscribe through your news-dealer or send your 50 cents direct to the Enterprise, Lexington, Mass.

NO SARCASM HERE.

The following letter explains itself. As the sentiments expressed in it have come to the ears of the management from another source, since the last issue of the Enterprise, the letter is printed in full.

"Editor Enterprise—Did you mean to be sarcastic, in last week's paper, when you said that the Arlington people would see that he takes in Lexington green, referring to the intended visit of President McKinley to this vicinity during the coming summer?"

"It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that Lexington is perfectly able to show its green to the president should he come here. And I am not authorized to speak for Concord, but it seems to me that they, too, will be fully prepared to show the bridge and other points of interest in their town, though your editorial says that the Arlington citizens are going to take the president up to Concord and act as his escort there."

"I have one question to ask, and that is this: Just what did you mean when you said, 'Possibly the president may learn something from Arlington, Lexington and Concord that he can apply to the government of the Philippines'?"

"Lexington, April 25."

The Enterprise is very glad to print this letter from Patriot and to answer his question. In the first place, we want to say that we did not mean to be sarcastic, nor were we, when we wrote the lines to which Patriot has taken exception. If he will cast the thread of his memory back a few weeks he will recollect that at a meeting in Cary hall, where a large throng of citizens were gathered, John F. Hutchinson called for an expression of opinion in regard to inviting President McKinley to visit Lexington. Not a voice was heard in support of the project. If that does not mean to Mr. Patriot that Lexington is not willing to entertain the president, pray tell us what it does mean.

It seems to us that "Patriot" is just waking up to the situation. Why didn't he stand on his feet, at the meeting just spoken of and speak in favor of inviting the president to Lexington, and not wait till another town offers to do the honors for him.

As for Patriot's nut, which he wishes cracked, we wish to show that we have the necessary cracker at hand. The paragraph meant just what it said. As a further explanation, if one is needed, let us quote the words of one of our Republican friends, recently. He said: "As I understand it, the administration intends to give to the inhabitants of the Philippines just the same sort of freedom which is enjoyed by the residents of Lexington and Concord. Of course they cannot expect to jump from barbarity to statehood in a minute. It is obvious that the intended visit of President McKinley to this vicinity during the coming summer will be a great boon to the Philippines, and that they cannot expect to come in at a bound."

Do we hear Mr. Patriot say, "The president has been in public life long enough to know his business, without coming to Lexington and Concord to learn?" No man has ever reached the point where he could not gain something by study or observation.

P. J. STEVENS.

Custom TAILOR.

Special Attention Given to ORDER WORK.
Cleansing, Dyeing and Repairing Neatly Done.
Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave.,
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J. J. TOOMEY,

Fashionable Hairdresser.

Pompadour and Children's Hair-cutting
a Specialty. Razors Honed and Re-
concaved.
HUNT BLOCK, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

CHARLES T. WEST,

General Fire Insurance,

Opp. P. O., Lexington.

Telephone Connection.
Your Patronage Is Solicited.

A. S. MITCHELL,

AUCTIONEER.

Sales of Real Estate and Personal Property made anywhere in the state. Household Furniture bought or money advanced upon it. Parties wishing to dispose of any kind of property or have any property appraised in settling estates or otherwise can have me call and see them free of charge by sending me a postal to call.

Boston Office, 113 Devonshire Street. Telephone 3539-4 Main.
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LUMBER...

FOR ALL PURPOSES

Lexington Lumber Co.,

LEXINGTON.

Telephone 48.

LEXINGTON LOCALS.

An important sale is that of the handsome estate of the late Prof. H. E. Holt on Bedford street, Lexington. The location is one of the finest spots in the historic town, and there are some 20 acres of land. The buildings are commodious and stand upon a gentle eminence facing the town, being set back from the street, thus giving the estate considerable prominence. The purchaser was Dr. Hitchcock of Malden, who has bought for occupancy and will make extensive improvements. The total assessed value is \$12,000, but the price paid was far in excess of this figure. Edward T. Harrington & Co. were the brokers.

The senior Lend-a-Hand club will hold its annual May festival in the hall of the Old Belfry clubhouse, May 4.

The Baptist church corporation has voted to accept the resignation of Rev. J. H. Cox as pastor, to take effect July 1st, at the end of the pastoral year.

Mrs. Mary F. Jones, of Northboro, has been the guest of Mrs. Merrill Bennett, of East Lexington.

Dr. W. O. Perkins, who is now in Clyde, Cloud county, Kansas, expects to return to Lexington sometime during the coming summer.

Capt. A. A. Sherman has failed in his effort to secure the appointment of appraiser of the port of Boston. Assistant Appraiser A. W. Brown, of Chelsea, was appointed Thursday, he being one of the three candidates. The position of assistant appraiser, therefore, becomes vacant and Capt. Sherman may secure that place.

Postmaster Saville has improved the arrangements of the postoffice by cutting a door through on the side of the office toward the railroad station. Patrons of the office can now enter by that door, coming from their train and pass out the front door, while persons going to a train can enter the front door and pass out to the station. This arrangement will relieve the crowded condition of the office at certain times of the day.

The board of assessors, Messrs. C. G. Kauffmann, Everett S. Locke and George H. Cutter, have issued their annual notice calling on all citizens to make returns of their property before June 1st.

Mrs. Georgiana Frye Cheney will begin her work as organist and director of the Unitarian church, Medford, Sunday, May 5. She has just resigned her position at the Hancock church. Mrs. Cheney was formerly organist of the Pilgrim Congregational church, Cambridge.

She is an artist of high ability and will give a recital at her new church in Medford about the middle of May.

The selectmen will be in their room at the town hall, Monday afternoon, from 3 to 5, for the purpose of granting warrants for the special town meeting, Monday May 20. It is not anticipated that there will be many articles of business beside the election of a selectman for the year.

The selectmen have given the contract for street watering in Lexington to E. W. Glass, his bid of \$9.29 per hour being the lowest received. For the East Lexington district there were two bids of \$9.37, from James H. Frizzle and James P. Daley, and the selectmen have not yet awarded the contract.

Miss M. Johnson, the 11-year-old daughter of F. W. Johnson, died last week Friday at her home on Adams street. She was born in Arlington. Her father lived there for many years. The funeral was held Sunday and the remains were taken to Arlington for burial.

Lawrence Gaffney and Miss Maggie Donovan were married last week Wednesday by Rev. William J. Kennedy. The bride is the daughter of Dennis Donovan and both are residents of Lexington.

The Salloway property on Bloomfield street has been sold to the hands of John Shepard, of Boston, a member of the firm of Shepard, Norwell & Co. The property is assessed for \$400. It is understood that the new owner will improve the estate for the purpose of selling it again.

Almost perfect order prevailed in Lexington, Patriot's day. Although there was a large crowd in town all day, not a single case of theft was reported. Two arrests for drunkenness, both at East Lexington, constituted the criminal record for the day.

The regular meeting of voters are arranging for two sessions. One will be held at town hall, Saturday, May 11, from 12 m. to 10 p.m., the other at Village hall, East Lexington, to prepare for the special town meeting, May 20.

E. B. McLALAN,

(Successor to Wm. E. Denham)

HORSESHOER,

Special attention given to Over-reaching.

Interfering, or Lamé Horses.

Shop at the Old Stand, Adjoining R. R. Station, Westery Side, Lexington.

LEXINGTON FRUIT STORE

C. CATERINO, Proprietor.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, Etc.

All kinds of Fruits in their Season.

Sherburne Block, LEXINGTON.

NOURSE & CO.,

Lexington Express.

Furniture and Piano Moving.

32 COURT SQUARE, BOSTON OFFICES.

22 KILBY STREET, 42 N. MARKET.

LEXINGTON OFFICE, MASS. AVE.

\$2.50 Radcliffe Shoe

FOR LADIES.

FOR SALE BY

FRANK O. NELSON,

Massachusetts Avenue,

Near Town Hall, LEXINGTON.

H. A. SHAW,

Carriage Building

and Repairing.

All Orders Promptly Attended To.

Shop, off Depot St., Residence, Nuzzey St., LEXINGTON.

East Lexington.

The Adams Chemical and Hose company held a supper in Village hall, Thursday evening, about 25 being present. The members of the company and the substitutes, the board of engineers of the town, and representatives from the selectmen, were present. Caterer Hardy, of Arlington, furnished the supper. It was followed by speeches from Chairman Edwin S. Spaulding, of the board of selectmen, and from the following: Messrs. W. Sampson, C. G. Kauffmann, James H. Frizzle, John F. Hutchinson, and Capt. Foster. The evening's program concluded with a graphophone concert, furnished by J. J. Phillips, of the company. Chief Engineer J. B. Nourse, First Assistant P. J. Dacey, Second Assistant H. H. Tyler, and the following from the company: Foreman E. J. Harrington, Drivers C. Harrington, Messrs. Ous Harrington, R. E. Cogrove, J. H. Wright, G. A. Spencer, F. J. Spencer, E. J. Spencer, H. M. Torrey, Norman Vere, Messrs. Massady, Gonn, Doyle and J. H. Phillips, and the two substitutes, Messrs. Byron Russell and A. T. Gossion. Miss Blake, of Arlington Heights, was riding with a companion on Massachusetts avenue, Wednesday morning, when the horse took fright and ran away. The Meadowbrook wagon, in which they were driving, was somewhat damaged, but the occupants were uninjured.

The annual meeting of the Friday evening in Village hall, Tuesday evening, May 7, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock.

The Ladies' Aid society, which is connected with the Baptist church, held an entertainment in Emerson hall, Thursday evening. After the program had been completed refreshments were served.

M. C. club met Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. M. P. Pero, on Massachusetts avenue. About 20 were present. Whist furnished the principal amusement of the evening. The prizes were won by Messrs. George W. Cogrove and George W. Avery, both of Cambridge, and the ladies' prizes by Mrs. Bliss, of Malden, and Mrs. Frank Fogge, of Cambridge. Several members of the club were present.

The annual meeting of the Friday evening luncheon was served and a general good time was enjoyed by all who were present. The house was prettily decorated with plants and with the national colors.

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ODD FELLOWSHIP.

Its Origin and Early History in America—Maryland and Massachusetts the Pioneer Jurisdictions of the Order.

At this time, when Odd Fellows' lodges throughout the country are celebrating the 82d anniversary of Odd Fellowship, a few facts concerning the origin of Odd Fellowship, its introduction into this country, and its subsequent growth, will no doubt prove both timely and interesting, not only to members of the order, but also to the many friends of the same. The story of the first lodges in Massachusetts and Maryland makes particularly good reading, as they were the two jurisdictions concerning the actual dates of the first lodges are particularly so.

The facts here given are taken from the "History and Literature of Odd Fellowship" published by the "Fraternity Publishing Company" in 1897. This is the latest history of Odd Fellowship published, and was written by a board of editors, of whom Henry Leonard Stillson, past grand master, past grand representative of Vermont, was the chief.

The history was copyrighted in 1897 by Lee Claflin Haskell.

"The origin of the Order of Odd Fellows is implicated in much doubt, and surrounded with considerable obscurity. As a friendly inquiry, whatever evidence it may have had in the eighteenth century was not of sufficient interest to claim any favorable public notice of its operations. In the nineteenth century it assumed a more important character, owing to the inquiry and speculation as to its origin and early reputation. As no original records are known to have been kept, its early history is mere conjecture at best. All we really know of it, in this connection, is limited to the last decade of the eighteenth and the first two decades of the nineteenth century. James Spry, in his History of Odd Fellowship, said: 'When I was first admitted a member, in the year 1840, a very old man by the name of Morris informed me that he had been a member twenty-five years; that his father and grandfather belonged to a lodge of Ancient Odd Fellows, which met at a house in Tooley street, Bermondsey, under dispensation bearing date of 1760.'

In October, 1835, Representative Ridgely of Maryland, submitted, at the session of the grand lodge of the United States, the following: 'Resolved, that the committee on correspondence of this grand lodge be directed to address a circular letter to our brethren in Great Britain upon the state of the order in that country, and solicit from them a detailed historical account of the origin, rise and progress of the order.'

The following is a part of a copy of their history of the Order of Odd Fellows: 'The origin of the order is of antiquity. It was first established by the Roman soldiers, in camp, after the Order of the Israelites during the reign of the Roman emperor in the year of grace, 55, at which time they were called Fellow-citizens. The name Odd Fellows was given to this order of men in the year 79, by Titus Caesar, from the singularity of their notions.

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THE LOOM OF DREAMS.

I broder my life into the frame;
I broder with dreams my tapestry;
Here in a little lonely room
I am master of earth and sea,
And the planets come to me.

I broder my life into the frame;
I broder my life thread upon thread.
The world goes by with its glory and shame;
Crowns are battered, and blood is shed;
I sit and broder by dreams instead.

And the only world is the world of my dreams,
And my weaving the only happiness.
For what is the world but what it seems,
And who knows but that God, beyond our guess,
Sits weaving words out of loneliness?

—Arthur Symons in Saturday Review.

"None But The Brave;"

Or, The Way a Coward Lover Won His Sweetheart.

By PRINCE T. WOODS.

Copyright, 1901, by Prince T. Woods.

"Don't say that, Mary! You know I love you, and"—

"Now, Tom Dalton, stop right where you are. I've told you often enough that I like you. You have been my friend and playmate ever since I was a little girl, and I shall always like you as a friend. No, sir; I won't listen to any love-making. I won't marry you, sir, and that's the end on't. I will marry no one but a brave man, and I don't love anybody, and"—

"But, Mary, surely I"—

"There you go again, sir. If you ever mention love to me again, I will never speak to you, as sure as my name is Mary Hart."

"Oh, if you put it that way I'll really have to retire, for I couldn't survive the punishment. How do you know I'm not the brave man?"

"And I've known you all these years, and—but I won't have it brought up again, and there's an end on't, sir."

"Well, well! If a woman will, she will, and if she won't she won't, and there's the end on't," quoted Tom gayly.

"Every dog has his day, Mary. What do you say to a sail down the bay? Let's have that mother of yours and take a run down to Elm island for dinner at Cobb's farm and a bath at the short beach. It's a fine morning for a sail, and I'll be bound I'll learn to swim this time."

"Tom Dalton, if there ever was—well, I know there wasn't. And I really began to think you were serious, sir. But mother never would venture out in that crazy knockabout of yours. Wouldn't it be jolly? I'd love to go."

"It is all right about the knockabout. She is high and dry for a new coat of copper paint. Captain Doyle has his new schooner Willie and told me this morning he should run down to Elm come flood tide. What do you say, Mary? And—you know I was in earnest and"—

"Say, I'm off to mamma at once." And before he could declare what he was in earnest about she was running swiftly up the pier, shouting back to him, "You naughty boy, I'll bet you a box of chocolates I am first at the house, sir."

Mary Hart was the only daughter of the widow of Colonel Hart of the Indian service.

The colonel had been both soldier and business man, and when he had been killed in a jungle fight, soon after Mary's birth, he had left his widow a comfortable income.

She had come to America and settled in one of the quiet New England seashore villages in a cozy cottage adjoining the estate of Mrs. Dalton, who was an old school friend. The young people had grown up together and had been friends since childhood.

Tom Dalton, a happy go lucky young man, had inherited an independent income from his father and now, having passed his finals at the law school, was about to practice his profession in Boston. He loved Mary Hart with all his heart, but in spite of himself he could not be serious about his love-making, though bound to win her.

And the little mix herself threw difficulties enough in the way by bringing him sharply to account whenever he attempted to broach the subject. She didn't propose to love or be loved, and if she ever could be so foolish it must be a brave man.

"None but the brave deserve the fair, and you aren't brave. You know you are not, sir."

Flood tide found them skimming down the bay on the natty little schooner Willie in a spanking breeze, jumping at the sea like a mettlesome horse, while Captain Doyle stood at the wheel extolling her virtues to Mrs. Hart. The young people were camped comfortably on the deck at the windward side of the mainmast.

"Great, isn't it?" said Tom. "Now what would you say to a lobster chowder for dinner?"

"Tom, you villain! You have been plotting this spree with Cobb. You know I dote on lobster chowder."

"Down there last week. Told 'em we'd be down. Tried to get mother to come, but she wouldn't step her foot in anything smaller than a liner."

"And you never told? I can hardly believe it. I never know when to believe you, sir."

"Fact! Sure enough this time, isn't it, Captain Doyle?"

"Fact, sure," said the skipper. "Me an Mr. Dalton had a bit of a run down to Elm last Tuesday. Tight bit of weather coming home, too."

"Thomas Dalton, do you mean that you were down here in last Tuesday's gale and never told? And you let us think you had been detained in Boston on business?"

"Got it straight from Doyle," quoth Tom.

The Cobbs were on the beach to welcome them. Master Harry had hauled his pots that morning and there would

be lobster chowder for dinner at 2 o'clock. Would they try a dip at the short beach by the runway between Elm and Elm, Jr.? They would—that is, the young people would, and Mrs. Hart would watch the sport from the beach.

Once in the water, Mary's spirits seemed bubbling over and she was soon dashing Dalton to try a race to a dory moored a short distance from the beach. He seemed reluctant at first, and was sure it was too near the current of the runway, but to take a dare from Mary and have her taunt him with a lack of courage was too much for a young man of his temperament.

She was wading toward the boat, and when but a few strokes from it, called back laughingly: "Will you swim for it, Tom? If you reach it first, I'll be your prize, sir."

He was striking out after her as soon as the words had left her lips.

She had nearly reached the dory and, confident of winning the race, put her hand up to catch the gunwale, missed it and suddenly discovered she was out of depth and in the runway current.

"Tom!" she cried, and then all Tom saw was a pair of frightened upturned eyes and a terror stricken face as she swept under the surface.

A fine predicament for a lover who was not a brave man and who had barely learned to swim! Drawing a deep breath, blind to all danger and with no thought but to save her or die with her, Tom struck out into the current and under the surface.

His heart thumped wildly as he felt a mass of that sun gold hair come into his grasp, and in a moment more they rose to the surface. Through his salt dimmed eyes Tom saw a bit of rope and grasped it. They had come up under the stern of the dory, which had swung into the current with them, and he was now firmly gripping a bit of painter which hung over the stern.

In a few minutes more he had lifted her over the side, clambered in after and was chafing her hands briskly. Mrs. Hart's cries from the beach had brought the Cobbs to the scene, and Master Harry was running a dory down the beach to the rescue.

It had all happened in a very few minutes. Mary opened her eyes, smiled and said, "You needn't rub all the skin off my hands, sir."

"Thank God! She is all right," said Tom fervently.

"Tom, dear, you reached the dory first. Kiss me, sir! You won't."

And then Master Harry's boat grated alongside.

British Barristers' Wigs.

The wigs worn in English courts were formerly made of human hair, and it is on record that the white hair of a woman who lived to be 106 years old was sold for that purpose for £50. In 1827 the old form of powdered wig—which was somewhat of a nuisance because the powder came off and the hair frequently required recurling—was superseded by the horsehair wig.

Only about 100 of these legal ornaments are made annually. A good article will last for a quarter of a century, and, moreover, barristers do not altogether appreciate new wigs, as they suggest that the wearer is new to the business and consequently has not had much experience.

The cost varies from 1 to 12 guineas. The former price purchases an ordinary article, while the latter is the sum paid for what is known as a "full topped" wig, which is usually worn by the leading barristers on the occasion of a great trial. It is also the kind which adorns the head of the speaker of the house of commons.

Most of the horsehair is imported, but the home product is the best and is that used in the costliest wigs.—London Standard.

Old Churchyards.

It would appear that certainly so early as about A. D. 750 spaces of ground adjoining churches were inclosed and consecrated for burial, and by a canon of the ninth century every grave was to be esteemed sacred, to be adorned with the sign of the cross and to be preserved from trespass and violation by dogs and cattle. Many churchyards have a history far older than the churches which stand in them, being originally places appropriated to religious assemblies, divine service being performed there, until at length the church was added for greater honor and convenience.

It has been noted as a curious fact that in a large majority of cases the churchyards are on the north side of the church and on the north side of the road leading to them. There is a superstition among many old fashioned folk that the north side of the churchyard is less sacred than the rest of the consecrated ground. "To be buried there," wrote Durandus, the great fourteenth century ecclesiastic, "is, in the language of the eastern countries, to be buried out of sanctuary." Hence the position was of sacredly appropriated to the graves of suicides, unbaptized persons and excommunicates.—Notes and Queries.

Not Like Town Kitchens.

The delicious odor of a big, roomy country kitchen only whets one's appetite instead of dulling it as town kitchens do. And as to there being anything disagreeable in dining in the kitchen of the old kitchen and its roar of every home in the country. Every boy with country blood in his veins thinks of the old kitchen and its roaring fire and shining pots and pans and rows of dazzling platters when he thinks of home, that and the quaint little bedroom in the L. But the parlor, with its hundred and one silent injunctions to subdued conversation and prim propriety, that is remembered but as the torture chamber of youth. It too, may have its memories for the girls, but the kitchen holds the boy's imagination fettered in golden memories.—American Kitchen Magazine.

MODERN HOUSECLEANING.

Some Innovations That Turn Old Time Drudgery Into a New Art.

Perhaps one of the greatest differences between the old time housecleaning and modern housecleaning lies in the treatment of floors. The woman who has her house carpeted with rugs blesses the fashion when it comes to cleaning. Of course the floors must be polished. If the floor is not of hard wood, a coat of paint is the first application. After that there should be two or three coats of varnish, then a rubbing with sandpaper and after that a good oiling and polishing. The floor is then in good condition for several months to come. Many housekeepers make a practice of having floors rubbed weekly with kerosene, but this is not cleanly, and the fact that it proves ruinous to any light gown that trails over it is argument sufficient against the practice.

There are professional cleaners who may be secured to come in and thoroughly clean the most delicate carpet. They use nothing more or less than gasoline. It will clean your carpet so that it will look as good as new as far as removing spots and restoring color are concerned. Of course, there are all sorts of precautions to be taken in this work. The day should be a cloudy one, and then only a small portion of the fluid should be exposed at one time. There should be no heat in the room, and then also the windows should be left wide open. If these precautions are taken to the letter, there can be absolutely no danger for the home woman of judgment cleaning her own carpet.

It is often an extremely difficult piece of work to take up a heavy moquette or velvet carpet. As they do not sift dirt through them, the cleaning with gasoline is a great saving of labor. A small portion of the carpet may be cleaned at one time. In cleaning the carpet in this manner pour a very little of the fluid upon one small space and then rub with clean cloths until perfectly dry and fresh. The work requires plenty of clean cloths and plenty of fluid. The windows of the room should be left open until all the smell of the fluid has evaporated, says The New Idea Woman's Magazine in presenting the foregoing bits of modern household practice.

New Effects in Waists.

Blouses not only remain in favor, but present some very chic new effects, as witness the two here sketched. One is a lemon colored glace silk veiled with



VERY CHIC BLOUSES.

white chiffon and trimmed with sets of vertical and curved plaits, simulating a bolero. It has a chemise with high collar, waistcoat front and battlemented cuffs, accented with black velvet ribbon.

The other is a wedgewood blue foulard, finely plaited in the front of the corsage, striped with black velvet, burle fashion, and studded with gold at the points. A huge chou on the left side is connected by a careless torsade to a smaller one with hanging end at right side of waist.

Loops For Dresses and Waists.

Waists may have the loops at back of neck, on the waist line or on each arm near the back. Wherever placed they should not be loops, strictly speaking, but a three or four inch piece laid flat and sewed to the garment at each end. Applied in this manner inside the skirt belt there can be no danger of a wayward loop protruding to view above the belt, advises Good Housekeeping. On each side back of the hips, to take the weight of the back fullness, is the proper place for loops, but a third may be placed in front and the skirt folded in a way to preserve the front crease when hung away.

A Neat Notion For the Bathroom.

For a dressing room or bathroom a very good idea is to have matting put along the wall as a kind of dado. It could be fastened under the wainscot board, but if it is being put up after the room is fitted a small additional piece of molding may be put along the top of the wainscot board to hold the edge of the mat. A similar piece of beading runs about two feet six inches round the wall to hold the upper edge. The advantage of matting is that it does not hurt if it gets splashed and gives a light, clean appearance to the room.

Notes From The Jewelers' Circular.

One of the most chic effects in card-cases is that of black suede with corner ornaments of tiny brilliants and pearls.

Very high, round topped and cabochon emeralds and rubies represent distinguished form in rings.

A snake bracelet or ring goes without saying with anybody who affects popular style in jewelry.

It is said that silver ferrets and tags are to be the next craze.

Burnt ivory inlaid with silver makes a good cane handle.

Alluring mourning chains are in gun metal and pearls.

Soft, lusterless shades of gray abound in silverware.

For Candies, Fruit, Cold Sodas,

with pure juices, and a

GOOD DINNER

Visit Callaghan's Lunch Room
ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

J. J. LOFTUS,
Custom Tailor.

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Ladies' and Gent's Clothing Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Pressed Neatly.

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QUICK LUNCH,

Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco,

Tonics, Soda, Fruit.

BOSTON ELEVATED WAITING ROOM,
Arlington Heights.

MY SPECIALTY

is correcting such eye troubles as are caused by Defective Vision, etc.

Oculists' Prescriptions Compounded,
OPTICAL REPAIRING.

Prices as low as is consistent with requirements.

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408 Massachusetts Ave. Arlington.

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His Lunch service is unsurpassed. Try our Ice Cream Soda—none better.

L. C. TYLER,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

"QUEEN QUALITY SHOES" for Ladies.
Also Dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, and Bags, Men's and Boy's Clothing,
Boy's Short Pants.

At the Corner Store, Bank Building,
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Fruit and Confectionery,

Hot and Cold Soda and

QUICK LUNCH

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

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Hair Dresser,

Pool Room Connected.

461 Massachusetts Avenue, Arlington.

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DEALER IN

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Money refunded if goods not satisfactory.

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A. E. COTTON,

Plastering and Brickwork,

Whitewashing, Tinting and Kalsomining.

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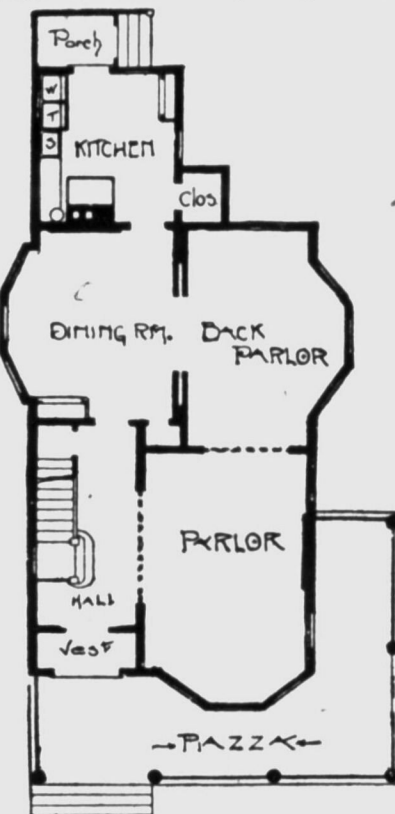
(Copyright, 1901, by George Hitchings, architect,
1000 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.)

We present herewith the design of a residence recently built in Brooklyn. It is a clean cut design of modern American style, with colonial treatment on detail. The lines are sufficiently broken to give an attractive appearance, and it has many excellent features, including the broad, spacious and well shaded piazza running across the front of the house and returning at the corner. The underpin-



FRONT ELEVATION.

ning is brick laid up in a neat manner. The exterior framework is sheathed, papered and then clapboarded. It is painted colonial yellow, with cream white trimmings. The gables are covered with cedar shingles and left to finish natural. The roof is also finished natural. Dimensions—front, 20 feet (not including piazza) by 31 feet 6 inches deep; extension kitchen, 11 by 10 feet;

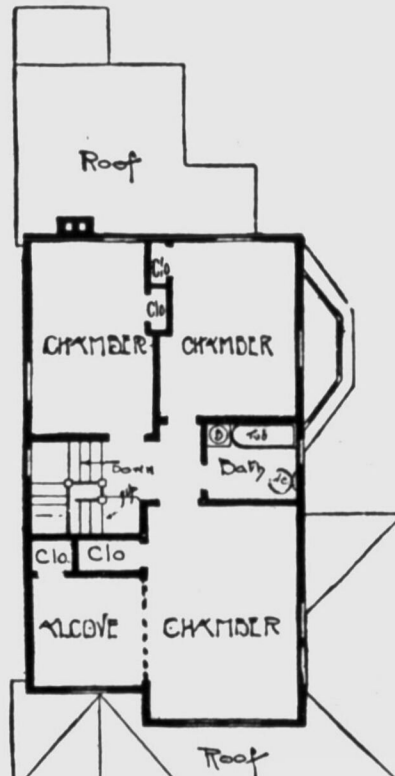


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

cellar, 7 feet; first story, 10 feet; second story, 9 feet 6 inches; attic, 8 feet 6 inches.

The house is trimmed throughout with cypress. The hall contains an ornamental staircase turned out of similar wood, and it has a leaded glass window on the landing. The front and vestibule doors are glazed with bevel plate glass.

The parlor has an oak mantel of excellent design. The library or back parlor is a square apartment and contains



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

an open fireplace built of brick, with tile hearthstone and facings and a mantel with a plate glass mirror.

The dining room is connected with the kitchen by a pantry which is well fitted up with shelves, drawers and cupboards. The kitchen is wainscoted with hard plaster and is fitted up with the usual fixtures complete.

The second floor contains four large bedrooms and bath, with open plumbing and nickel plated traps in bathroom. Cost, \$3,000.

The Piece de Resistance.

One of the most hopeful signs of the greater care architects are giving to the interiors of the homes they design is the increasing tendency to make the stairway the piece de resistance, the keynote to the beauty of the interior, says American Homes.

Located as this usually is in the entrance hall, it affords a basis for the ornamental designing of the entire apartment, and though the most effective ornament, is often, and rightly so, the simplest of designs, the proportions and form or location being depended upon to bring out the accessories.

These are augmented by properly located landings, ornamental windows, Elizabethan seats or cozy nooks, grilles, etc.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Boston Elevated Railway Co.

SURFACE LINES.

TIME TABLE.

Subject to change without notice.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO BOWDOIN SQ.—(via Beacon st., Somerville, 4.30, 5.09 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15, 20 and 30 minutes to 11.15 p.m. SUNDAY—7.02 a.m., and intervals of 20 and 30 minutes to 11.15 p.m. NIGHT SERVICE—12.37, 1.37, 2.37, 3.37 (4.37, 5.37 a.m., Sunday) a.m.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS TO SUBWAY—6.01 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11.12 p.m. (11.30 to Adams sq.) SUNDAY—6.01, 6.31 a.m., and intervals of 10, 15 and 20 minutes to 11.12 p.m. (11.30 to Adams sq.)

ARLINGTON CENTRE TO SOUTH STATION—via Winter Hill—5.24, 5.49 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11.09 p.m. SUNDAY—4.44 a.m., and intervals of 20 minutes to 11.09 p.m.

Stops on Mass. avenue as follows:

Waiting room, Park ave., Pole station, Lowell st., Appleton st., Forest st., Crusher Lane, Robbins road, Braintree street, Walnut street, Mt. Vernon street, Grove street, Schouler court, Pole Station, Bartlett avenue, Jason and Mill streets, Central and Academy streets, Water street, Pleasant street, Railroad crossing, Medford street, Franklin street, G. A. R. Hall, Wyman street, Tufts street, Winter street, Marathon street, Henderson street, Lexington avenue, Tannery street, No. Cambridge railroad crossing, No. Cambridge car house.

Special cars may be chartered at reasonable rates for balls, theatre parties, or excursions to any point on the system, on application in person or by letter at office of Supt. of Transportation, 101 Milk street, Room 709. Information regarding rates, routes and connections with other roads cheerfully given by telephone.

C. S. SERGEANT, Vice President.

Jan. 19, 1901.

Boston and Maine R. R.
Southern Division.

IN EFFECT, OCT. 8, 1900.

TRAINS TO BOSTON.

Arlington Heights—5.30, 6.05, 6.35, 7.04, 7.34, 8.04, 8.33, 9.07, 11.19, A. M. 12.18, 1.00, 2.18, 3.34, 4.23, 4.45, 5.19, 6.47, 8.18, 9.18, 10.18 P. M. Sunday, 9.24 A. M., 12.58, 2.23, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, 9.24, 10.20, 11.20, P. M. Sundays, 9.27, A. M. 1.00, 2.25, 3.14, 4.38, 6.18, 8.28, P. M.

Arlington—5.35, 6.12, 6.42, 7.09, 7.12, 7.39, 7.42, 7.56, 8.09, 8.16, 8.41, 9.00, 9.37, 10.12, 11.24, A. M

LEXINGTON CHURCHES, SOCIETIES, ETC.

CHURCH OF OUR REDEEMER.

Episcopal.
Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m.; Sunday school, 9:45 a.m.; holy communion first and third Sundays of each month.

FIRST PARISH UNITARIAN CHURCH

Rev. Carleton A. Staples, pastor, residence Massachusetts avenue, near Elm avenue. Services—Sunday, preaching 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Sewing circle every other Thursday. Young People's guild every Sunday evening in the vestry at 7 p.m.

FOLLEN UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, near Pleasant, west, E. L.

Rev. Lorenzo D. Cochran, residence Locust avenue, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 10:45 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12:00 m. Follen Alliance, fortnightly, Thursdays, at 2 p.m. Follen guild meets 6:30 p.m. Sunday. Lend-a-Hand club and Little Helpers.

HANCOCK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Massachusetts Avenue, opposite the Common.

Rev. Charles F. Carter, pastor, residence, Hancock street. Services—Sunday, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school 12 m. Week days, Y. P. S. C. E., Monday evening, prayer, Thursday, 7:45 p.m.

LEXINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Wallis Place.

Rev. J. H. Cox, pastor, residence Waltham. Services—Sunday, preaching, 10:30 a.m., 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; Tuesday, 7:45 p.m.; Y. P. S. C. E., Friday, 7:45 p.m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:45 p.m. Branch, Emerson Hall, East Lexington. Services—Sunday, 3 p.m.; Sunday school, 4 p.m.; Thursday evening, 7:45, prayer meeting.

ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Massachusetts Ave., near Elm Ave.

Rev. P. J. Kavanagh, pastor, residence next to the church. Services—Alternate Sundays at 9 and 10:30 a.m. Vespers 4 p.m., every Sunday; Weekdays, mass at 8 a.m.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

Simon Robinson Lodge.
Meets at Masonic hall, Town Hall building, second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Hancock street, corner Bedford street, second and fourth Tuesday evenings in each month.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

George G. Meade Post 119.
Meets in Grand Army hall third Thursday of each month.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Council No. 94.
Meets in Lexington hall, Hunt block, Massachusetts avenue, first and third Tuesdays of each month.

LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Meets in Corey hall second Tuesday evenings of winter months.

THE LEND-A-HAND OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Meetings second Tuesday in each month at 3 p.m., in the church vestry.

ART CLUB.

Meetings held Monday afternoons at members' residences, from November 1st to May 1st.

EAST LEXINGTON FINANCE CLUB.

Meets first Monday, each month at Stone building, East Lexington.

LEXINGTON MONDAY CLUB.

Meets in winter every week at homes of members. Membership limited to 16.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

Meetings held Monday evenings, at members' residences, from October 15 to May 15.

THE TOURIST CLUB.

Meetings held at members' houses, Monday, 2:30 p.m.

LEXINGTON FIRE ALARM.

LOCATION OF BOXES.

45 cor. Pleasant and Watertown streets.
50 cor. Waltham and Middle streets.
44 cor. Lincoln and School streets.
52 cor. Clark and Forest streets.
54 cor. Mass. avenue and Cedar street.
56 Bedford street—No. Lexington depot.
57 Bedford street—opp. J. M. Reed's.
58 cor. Hancock and Adams streets.
62 cor. Woburn and Vine streets.
63 cor. Woburn and Lowell streets.
65 Lowell street near Arlington line.
72 Warren st. opp. Mrs. W. R. Monroe's.
73 cor. Mass. avenue and Woburn street.
74 cor. Bloomfield and Eustice streets.
76 Mass. avenue and Percy road.
78 Mass. avenue opp. Village hall.
79 Mass. avenue and Pleasant street.
78 Mass. avenue opp. E. Lexington depot.
79 Mass. avenue and Sylvia streets.
82 Centre Engine House.
83 cor. Grant and Sherman streets.
84 cor. Merrimack and Oakland streets.
85 Hancock street near Hancock avenue.
86 cor. Mass. and Elm avenues.
87 Chandler street opp. J. P. Prince's.
88 Mass. avenue near town hall.

PRIVATE BOXES.

231 Morrill estate, Lowell street.
561 Carhouse, Bedford st., No. Lexington.

DEPARTMENT SIGNALS.

Second alarm, repetition of first; general alarm, eleven blows; all out two blows; brush fire, three blows followed by box number.

SPECIAL SIGNALS.

Test signal, one blow at 12 m.; no school signal, three blows repeated three times; police call, five blows three times; special signal, 22 five times from electric light station.

LOCATION OF WHISTLES, ETC.

Whistle at electric light station, bell on Follen church, East Lexington, tapper at residence of chief engineer, tapper at residence of first assistant engineer, tapper at residence of second assistant engineer, tapper at pumping station, tapper at residence of Wm. B. Foster, police, tapper at residence of C. H. Franks, police, tapper at centre engine house, tapper at East Lexington engine house, tapper at residence of James E. Shelvey.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Before giving an alarm be sure a fire exists.
Give the alarm at the nearest box.
Pull the hook way down, only once, and let go.
Never give an alarm for a fire seen at a distance.
Wait at the box, if possible, and direct the firemen to the place.
Never give a second alarm for the same fire; all second alarms are given by the engineers or other persons in authority.
Never give an alarm for a brush fire unless buildings are in danger; but inform the engineers and they will take action to extinguish it.
Citizens are requested to inform themselves as to the location of keys. Signs over the boxes will give the necessary information.

CAUTION TO PERSONS HAVING KEYS.

Never open boxes except to give an alarm.
You cannot remove your key until an engineer releases it, and it will then be returned to you.
Never allow the key out of your possession except to some responsible party, for the purpose of giving an alarm, and then see that it is returned.
If you remove from your place of residence or business, return the key to the chief engineer.

R. W. Holbrook,



Dealer in
Fine Groceries
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IVORY Flour
a Specialty.

BRICK STORE,
Massachusetts Avenue,
EAST LEXINGTON.

CAMELLIA PLACE
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and Bedford Street,
Lexington, Mass.

CAMELLIAS,
AZALEAS,

CARNATIONS,
VIOLETS,
ACACIAS,

and other cut blooms in great variety.

ALSO CHOICE PLANTS FOR

Decorations of Halls and Churches

Flowers for Funerals, Receptions,
and other occasions furnished and
arranged very promptly. Orders
solicited.

JAMES COMLEY.

FACTS
ABOUT
CIGARS.

A 10c. cigar cannot be sold for 5c. because men are not in business for their health.

A good 5c. cigar can be and is often sold for 10c., because large sums are expended in advertising it which the smoker must pay for.

The "Blue Bird"

is such a 5c. cigar. It is worth 5c.

No manufacturer can give you better. Try one and be convinced.

Manufactured by

CHARLES G. KAUFFMANN,

East Lexington.

LEXINGTON
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GEO. M. WILSON, Prop.

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Carriage Trimmer.

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J. H. FRIZELLE & SON,
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Teaming, Jobbing

PERFECT EQUIPMENT. CAREFUL DRIVERS.

Satisfaction Always Guaranteed.

H. MALCOLM TORREY,
BLACKSMITH

Practical Horse Shoeing and Jobbing.

Hand-made Shoes For Driving Horses
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Horses Called for and Returned.

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And Three Express and Provision Wagons

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Particular attention paid to Shoeing Over-reaching,
Interfering or otherwise Difficult Horses.

Agent for Clark's Patent Shoe.

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LEXINGTON.

D. J. VAUGHAN,
Practical PLUMBER,

Repairing in all its branches.

Furnace Work and Hot Water Heating a
Specialty.

Sherburne Row, Mass. Ave., Lexington.

ANOTHER EDITORIAL.

Signed Statement on an Important
Matter from a Well-Known Lexington
Citizen.

It is the intention of the Enterprise to publish, from time to time, signed editorials from prominent citizens of Lexington, on matters of interest, the specific subjects to be chosen by each writer. Recently George W. Sampson dealt very ably, with the "legal situation." Today Edwin A. Bayley gives a brief on the question of granting double track locations to the street railway company. More signed editorials will follow.

In addition to these special articles, the Enterprise is always ready to publish letters from citizens, the only requirement being that the names of the writers must be sent along as a guarantee of their sincerity. The Enterprise does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed either in the article published today, in the past, or in the future.

Mr. Bayley's letter is as follows:
Editor Enterprise: Many, if not all of those who attended the hearing given by our board of selectmen on April 26, on the petition of the Lexington & Boston Street railway for the right to double track a portion of its line on Massachusetts avenue, will recall that the principal objection urged against granting the petition was the present narrowness of the avenue, and that double tracks would greatly increase the danger and inconvenience to other users of the street.

It will also be recalled, that to meet the difficulty of the situation, it was suggested by some of our citizens that the street railway company might put in additional turn-outs with automatic block signals, instead of double tracks, unless the avenue was widened sufficiently to accommodate another track. In answer to this suggestion, Mr. H. B. Parker, the general manager of the road, stated that additional turn-out block signals were not feasible and would not meet the difficulties of the situation, because block signals could not be operated for a greater distance than a quarter of a mile, or the distance between the turn-out at the railroad crossing and the one in front of the Russell house. I was then in no position to refute the truth of his statement, but in consequence of information which I have since received, and in view of the attitude of the road as exhibited at that hearing, I think it is only fair to our board of selectmen, as well as to our citizens, that I should state what I have ascertained.

I learned that the Lexington & Boston Street Railway company have in use several block signals, manufactured by the United States Electric Signal company, of 45 Gales street, Watertown, Massachusetts, and in order to meet the claims of the petitioners on their own ground, I wrote directly to the United States Electric Signal company with reference to the matter, and I have the reply of its general manager, under date of the 6th instant, from which I quote the following: "The distance does not affect the working of our signal whatever the width of the street. The signal is working on circuits that are a mile in length, and we guarantee that it will work ten miles just as well."

The catalogue which the company kindly placed at my disposal contains the following information, that the price of each block signal is \$125, and that their signals are in use on the principal street railways in this vicinity. I was agreeably surprised at the company's also containing the following testimonial which will be especially interesting in this connection. In view of the objections advanced by the officers of the road at the hearing, and I quote it in full, capitalizing the more pertinent parts:

Newtonville, Sept. 4, 1900.
"United States Electric Signal Company, Watertown, Mass.

Gentlemen: Please send another set of signals for use at East Lexington. The three we have now in use are working satisfactorily, and we expect to put in additional turn-outs so that we can have THE USE OF THE ELECTRIC SIGNALS WE CAN PRACTICALLY MAKE OUR LINE A DOUBLE-TRACK ROAD.

Respectfully yours,
Lexington & Boston Street R. R. Company.

H. B. Parker, Gen. Manager.
Doubtless Mr. Parker has already received the thanks of the signal company for this testimonial, but I trust he will permit me to express my humble gratitude also, for he seems to have completely answered in advance all possible grounds on which the petition was based, and the position in which the road reminds one of the story of the animal which swallowed itself. Any additional comment would seem to be superfluous. I have no doubt that the following very pertinent inquiry will suggest to you the answer to the question:

1. On the evening of April 26, 1901, did Mr. H. B. Parker, the general manager of the Lexington & Boston Street Railway, know anything about how far the signal could be successfully operated?
2. If they did not, would it not be well for them to inform themselves, and without the aid of the street railway company, of what its net earnings were enough was drawn out of them to show that it was amply able to bear its fair share (whatever that was) of the necessary expense of widening Massachusetts avenue?
3. If they were then informed, how could they if they were acting in good faith, as they claimed, permit such a statement to be made by one of their number?

4. Is not the plan which the general manager of the road voluntarily suggested in the foregoing testimonial, fully as applicable to the conditions now as when he wrote it only a few months ago?

Furthermore, the hearing conclusively established the fact that the Lexington & Boston Street Railway company is a financial success, and that although its officers showed a remarkable ignorance of what its net earnings were, enough was drawn out of them to show that it was amply able to bear its fair share (whatever that was) of the necessary expense of widening Massachusetts avenue. It would be obliged to incur in order to properly accommodate the other users of the avenue, provided the street railway should receive what it asks for, and yet in face of this showing the officers of the road stated that they wished to act in entire good faith and that the interests of the town were of the first importance.

I believe that whenever the convenience and necessity of the citizens of our town require, and which a street railway can give, should be granted to the Lexington & Boston Street Railway in preference to the other road at the expense of what fulfils the spirit of its franchise upon terms which are just and equitable to both the town and the road, and that any proposition which does not embody such terms is unwise and unjust. The road to ask, or for the town to grant, and I am sure that many of our citizens who originally favored the coming of the road, as well as those who did not favor its coming at first, but who, since it has come, recognize its advantages and believe in treating it fairly, were very much disappointed (not to use a stronger term) at the rather porcine attitude taken by the officers of the road at the hearing, with reference to bearing any portion of the expense of the widening of the avenue to meet the needs of other users, in case the road received the advantages asked for in its petition.

Edwin A. Bayley.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENT.

Business Manager Enterprise:
Dear Sir: Please send bill for one year's subscription to the Enterprise to my treasurer club. You have an up-to-date, live paper, and the club members cannot afford to miss it.

Respectfully,
Secretary.

J. W. GRIFFIN,

Horse Shoeing,
Wagon & Carriage Building,

(Shop rear of Hunt's Building.)
LEXINGTON.

CALL 'EM UP.

Telephone Directory of Live Business
Houses, Which Advertise in the
Enterprise.

Below will be found a list of the Enterprise advertisers whose places of business or residences have a telephone connection. The list is published for the convenience of Enterprise readers, who may desire to communicate with these establishments.

Lucius A. Austin, Lexington 14-3.
Arlington House, Arlington 156-2.
Arlington Insurance Agency, Arl. 303-5.
Belmont Coal Co., Arl. 35-3.
A. L. Bacon, 133-3.
Henry W. Beal, Arl. 141-3; Boston office, Main 158-4.

A. E. Cotton, Arl. 238-4.
Crescent Cash Grocery, Arl. 21, 358.
David Clark, Arl. 89-3.

Charles Gott, Arl. 38-3; house, Arl. 38-2.
C. H. Gannett, Main 386-3.

S. J. Hardy, Arl. 8-2; house, Arl. 112-2.
N. K. Hutchinson, Arl. 339-3; Heights branch, Arl. 321-5; house, Arl. 329-3.

J. Henry Hartwell, Arl. 127-4; house, Arl. 104-4.

H. F. Hook, Hay. 1642-4.

H. B. Johnson, Arl. 132-2.

Johnson's Arlington Express, Arl. 122-3.

Litchfield's Studio, 307-3.

George A. Law, Arl. 73-3.

Lexington Lumber Co., Lex. 48.

John J. Leary, Arl. 37-2.

R. W. Le Baron, Arl. 79-2.

Lexington Grain Mills, Lex. 31-3; house, Lex. 61-7.

A. S. Mitchell, Main 3539-4.

Perham's Pharmacy, 115-3; pay station, 21, 350; house, 329-6.

W. W. Robertson, Arl. 138-4.

E. Price, Arl. 88-2.

Pierce & Winn, Arl. 8-2.

Dr. Ring's Sanatorium, Arl. 205-2.

W. W. Rawson, Arl. 15-3; house, Arl. 15-2; Boston office, Main 2245.

George W. Sampson, Lex. 24-2; house, Lex. 61-7.

C. H. Stone, Arl. 131-4.

W. P. Schwamb & Bro., Arl. 111-3.

Simpson Bros., Main 1155.

A. A. Tilden, Arl. 213-4.

Wood Bros. Express, Arl. 242-7.

John G. Waage, Arl. 149-4.

Wetherbee Bros., Arl. 149-6.

OUR EXCHANGES.

The air is full of rumors of the establishment of a daily paper in Woburn. For more than two years the publishers of the News have been studying the problem carefully. They have the equipment and the press facilities. The only question is—and it is a vital one—will it pay? There is no sentiment about it. It is purely a matter of cold dollars and cents. There is no argument that other communities, no larger than ours and as near Boston, have a daily paper. There is as much difference between communities as between the individuals that make up communities. It is a matter of the per capita wealth, the advertising enterprise of local business men, the volume of local trade, and the extent of the reading population. The Woburn Daily News will appear when its publishers see the first chance of getting a new dollar for an old one in such a venture. [Woburn News.]

Seven carloads of rails for the Lowell and Boston Electric Road (via Burlington and Billerica from Woburn) have arrived in this city. Construction will begin Monday. [Woburn News.]

Three state senators are interested in the coal business, and the Wetherell bill for honest weight and honest measure is being strongly opposed by them, and all sorts of delaying tactics are employed. That's a queer point for opposition to hail from, isn't it? [Woburn News.]

Some citizens are still grumbling because the water rates were reduced, saying that people will put in meters, reducing the revenue, and that it will make taxes higher. Well, what are we buying, anyway, water or fixtures? Do you want to tax a necessity of life to save your property tax? [Winchester Star.]

The Towanda club has decided to admit ladies to the inter-club candlepin games. There is a question as to whether it would be perfectly proper for ladies to attend such games, where there is so much confusion and excitement. [Winchester Star.]

The old Belvidere club of Lexington has lady members, who are on an equal footing with the gentlemen.

A proposition has been made that boards of health in cities and towns undertake to regulate the length of women's skirts, as a sanitary measure because of their liability to collect germs and thereby cause disease. [Winchester Star.]

Why not extend this "health measure" even farther and let the boards "undertake" to regulate the size of women's busts, the amount of belladonna to be used in the eyes, and the hours of sleep. Aren't these items fully as important to health as the other?

IN THE PAPERS.

You can't be always sure it's so.
Though you see it in the papers.
The facts may not be straight, you know,
When you see it in the papers.

Reporters yearn for something new;
Of course they'd rather have it true;
But they must furnish news for you—
So you see it in the papers.

The names are often incorrect.
When you see it in the papers,
And spotless reputations fecked,
When you see it in the papers.

The public will have news each day.
The hustling editors obey,
They do their level best, they say,
And you see it in the papers.

But, after all it's mainly right.
When you see it in the papers.
The brisk reporters work all night,
And you see it in the papers.

As a general rule, they do their best.
To give the news a little zest,
Read what you like, and skip the rest,
When you see it in the papers.

But, ma, Uncle John eats with his knife.
Hush, dear, Uncle John is rich enough
to eat with a fire shovel if he prefers it.
[Watertown Enterprise.]

There is but comparatively little sickness in town, one case of diphtheria, and a few cases of measles, being about all. [Watertown Enterprise.]

Lucky Watertown.

Woman must be enfranchised. It is a mere question of time. She must be a slave or an equal, there is no middle ground. Admit, in the slightest degree, her right to property or education, and she must have the ballot to protect the one and use the other. And there are no objections to this, except such as would equally hold against the whole theory of republican government.—T. W. Higginson. [Watertown Enterprise.]

That settles it; what the vice president of the Authors' club says goes.

THE THIN THINGS.

Popular Styles in Muslins and Other Summer Materials.

Black and white gowns will be especially good style among the thin dresses. In the batistes, bareges, silk muslins and grenadines white spotted with black is most desirable if trimmed with black lace insertion, which makes it more striking and yet perfectly genteel. These are not in any sense mourning gowns, and the belt is usually in some pretty, light color of soft liberty satin ribbon, either plain or flowered.

Ribbons are an attractive addition to the thin gowns, and never were they prettier or more varied than they are this season.

Some of the most graceful muslin gowns are made in princess form over



FOULARD WITH VELVET STRAPS.

a princess, underdress of taffeta silk. The necessary seams are made to disappear altogether by undulating bands of lace insertion, either black or white, which extend from the bust to the hem. It is a simple gown in appearance, but one of the most difficult to make, as the fit and cut must be perfect.

These gowns in general are made with the separate skirt, the foundation skirt being either in silk or lawn and cut in the circular form, with a plaited ruffle around the hem.

Elbow sleeves will be a feature of many of the summer gowns, and the pompadour ruffle is a pretty finish for the transparent close fitting sleeves. Another style shows a sort of puff for a finish.

The leading materials for summer gowns are the pale tinted cloths, canvas velvings, foulard, batiste, silk muslin, pique and linens of various grades of fineness and gloss. Added to these are the grenadines, gauzes, dimities and mercerized cotton materials, very silky in appearance.

To wear with the dainty light blouses, so much a part of summer dress, nothing can be nicer than a skirt of pale tinted cloth in gray or biscuit color.

There are no prophecies or hints of things to come which suggest even a possibility of any decrease in the popularity of the blouse waist.

A point which should be particularly observed by all women who are not slender and tall is to have the blouse and the skirt of the same color, but not necessarily of the same material.

Strapping lace with velvet ribbon in various ways seems to be one of the new features of trimming.

From the New York Sun, which is authority for these items of fashion, is reproduced the model for a foulard gown showing straps of velvet on the shoulders below and velvet lacing on sleeves and bodice over a lace vest.

Charlotte Russe.

To make charlotte russe begin by putting one ounce of gelatin to soak in half a cup of cold water for an hour. Then add one-half cup of boiling water and one cup of sugar. Beat the whites of seven eggs until they are dry and mix with one quart of cream whipped. When the gelatin begins to cool, beat into the cream and eggs gradually. Flavor with one teaspoonful of vanilla. Line a mold with lady fingers or with slices of sponge cake and turn the mixture over them.

Fashion's Echoes.

Tiny bishop sleeves puffing just a little at the wrist over the band prevail in dainty shirt waists.

Long and narrow lace scarfs of real lace if possible are worn twisted twice or thrice round the neck and tied in a neat bow in front.

Crush belts of soft silk are one of the new features.

Pigskin ties of light cream colored tint represent smart footwear to be worn with the light spring gowns.

Men's silk hats are to be a trifle lower in the crown. The derby is a little higher than last season and tapers all around toward the flat top.

Gold is still to be worn, but will be more artistically managed and less aggressive than heretofore.

Paris exacts a touch of red on every costume that will admit it.

Black velvet stocks and belts represent correct and useful form with colored silk shirt waists.

New blouse waists fasten up the back with a fly and small buttons.

Latest shoes are in extremes, with French heels of the highest and extension soles when these are used of the widest.

Little coats in silk, satin or light cloths tucked or embroidered are very swagger for spring wear.

ARLINGTON LOCALS.

It is said on good authority that when the new car house of the Boston Elevated railway at Arlington Heights is completed the cars of the Broadway line will run as far as the Heights, instead of stopping at the center of the town. Work on the Medford street line will begin in a few weeks.

The Universalist Sunday school will hold a May party in Grand Army hall May 1.

Chief Engineer Charles Gott has been presented with a handsome gold-headed cane by his friends and associates in the Arlington fire department.

Saturday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Bullard, with a party of friends, saw Sarah Bernhardt at the Boston theatre in L'Alphonse.

School Supt. Sutcliffe, while in New Boston, N. H., last Saturday, had a good time in catching trout.

Mrs. Harry W. Bullard attended, Monday evening, the ladies' night given by the Cambridge club at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. The evening was one of rare enjoyment.

Mrs. Dr. Hooker and Mrs. Harry W. Bullard attended, Tuesday afternoon, the readings given by the Browning society, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Norton and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Allen went for Europe, Wednesday, on the New England.

The appointment of Harvey S. Sears, of Irving street, as clerk of the board of selectmen, is considered to be an excellent one. Mr. Sears is a man of position and address and he is a man of affairs, his appointment adds in a most substantial way to the official representative force of Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burton Robinson, who formerly resided on Academy street, but who now live in Boston, are to be congratulated on the arrival of their latest born—a boy.

Howard J. Durgin, of Lake street, who makes a "strike" every time in knocking down the pins, is visiting friends in Maine.

Letter Carrier Cleary's 2-40 horse ran into one of Caterer Hardy's pie wagons, Wednesday morning, upsetting the wagon and spilling the pies and cakes in tempting profusion.

Letter Carrier McLean is back again on his old route. Two more carriers are said to be needed at the Arlington post-office. Sometimes the afternoon mail falls of entire delivery for want of adequate help. The people of Arlington will be glad to learn that Postmaster Hoyt is doing all in his power to have the mail service increased, and this, too, with prospect of success.

William E. Wood, of the firm of William E. Wood & Co., is spending a good part of his time in Buffalo, making ready his exhibit at the Pan-American exposition. Mr. Wood is at present in Buffalo.

A representative of the Enterprise had a pleasant interview, Tuesday, with H. A. Bellamy, the contractor and owner of the Baptist church, the reporter found Mr. Bellamy busy with his work. His men were hard at it, making the excavation for the foundation of the building, with portions of the foundation already laid. Mr. Bellamy is said to put in his best work for the Baptist brethren.

Rev. S. C. Bushnell will exchange tomorrow morning, with Rev. Robert McFadden, of Chelsea, at the near vicinity of Boston.

At this writing, Wednesday afternoon, with the rain still pouring, the good Christian people of Arlington are not praying three times a day with their windows open towards Jerusalem. No, no, they are praying with their windows closed and with curtains down and the gas lighted.

Everyone who has anything to do with Robbins library recognizes the courtesy and help given the many patrons of the library, by the librarian and her assistants, in getting at the books and hunting up authorities.

Miss Mary Holt, of Presque Isle, Me., who is visiting Mrs. Frank Bird, of Whittemore street, returned to her home, Thursday.

Whenever one sees Postmaster Hoyt, with his McKinley hat squarely on the back of his head, one may expect fair weather. That hat tells more of the coming weather than even "Probabilities" thought of doing.

Rev. Dr. Rider, of Gloucester, was thought by some to have been far too severe on the English people in his address, April 19, in the town hall.

The Arlington Teachers' association held its regular monthly meeting, Tuesday evening. Only routine business was transacted.

The assessors start out next Wednesday on their annual inventory tour.

Mrs. L. C. Tyler, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, has nearly recovered her usual health.

Wetherbee Bros. (Swan block), have the past week put in special machinery for the grinding of lawn mowers, so they now can put your mower in the best possible shape.

Geo. D. Moore, the auctioneer, sold two estates in Arlington, Tuesday, and three in Cambridge, for Henderson Bros., the carriage dealers.

The Arlington Golf club will hold a men's handicap foursome medal play, on its links, this afternoon.

A delegation from Post 36, G. A. R., visited Arlington Tuesday evening, on the occasion of the Sons of Veterans' rally there.

The Y. P. C. U. of the Universalist church will meet as usual tomorrow at 7 p.m. The topic is "The Christian Life a Social Duty," the leader is Miss Cobb.

The Historical society will elect officers for the coming year at its meeting, Tuesday evening. James A. Bailey will give a sketch of the old saw factory.

In speaking of the twelve young misses who so elegantly executed the flag drill in the town hall, April 19, it should have read Rachael Norton instead of Raphael Norton.

A May party will be held at the G. A. R. hall, by the Universalist Sunday school, the evening of May 1. Fancy dances, the May pole, etc., will be given under the direction of Miss Alice Homer. These will be followed by general dancing.

Thomas E. Holway, of Jason street, who has fortunately escaped the Arlington rainy season of April by his trip through the south for the past month, is expected home during the coming week.

Representative J. Howell Crosby is a member of the committee on redistricting and represents the 8th congressional district.

Dr. John I. Peatfield will sell his house on Summer street. He will give up housekeeping and board.

Thursday morning, as William McCormick was driving his team on Massachusetts avenue, between Teal and Madison streets, his wagon was struck by an outward bound electric car with such violence as to throw Mr. McCormick and Thomas McBride, who was with him, to the ground. Both men were badly shaken up. McCormick was taken to his home, 132 Massachusetts avenue. Dr. Young attended him. Mrs. Marie Baxter, who was a passenger on the car, was so injured by the collision that she remained unconscious for three hours.

Drs. Young and Tolman attended her. Mrs. Baxter was brought to the police station by Officer Garrett Codv and from there taken to Dr. Young's office. Her home is in Brookline. At last accounts all the injured were doing well. The team belongs to John Henderson, of Henderson street.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.
The Sunday services at St. John's, on Academy street, are as follows: Morning prayer, etc., and sermon, 10:30; evening prayer, etc., and sermon, 7:30. Rev. James Yeames will preach at both services.

The vested choir at St. John's church consists of twelve women and six men. The rectory will be glad of offers of voice from men with tenor voices. The

present members are: Misses Yeames, Doughty, Wetmore and Wright, Messrs. David Beattie, Chas. Le Buff, Fred Le Buff, Philip Patterson, H. Oliver and Gill. Miss D. A. Swadkins is the efficient organist, and the choir is under the training of Edw. B. Sullivan.

On the evening of May 4th, the bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. Wm. Lawrence, will administer the rite of confirmation or the laying-on-of-hands at St. James's church, corner of Beech street and Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. A class of nine candidates from St. John's parish is to be presented by Rev. James Yeames, as this year the bishop does not make a visitation to Arlington.

The weekly meetings of the Loyal Temperance league will be resumed Monday at 4:15 p.m., in the parish house on Maple street.

VERDICTS FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

In the Suffolk county superior court, first session (Fox, judge), Wednesday, the case of Isaac Marcus vs. Boston Elevated Railway company was tried. This was an action of tort to recover \$10,000 damages for personal injury received by plaintiff on June 16, 1899, while alighting from a car of the defendant on Massachusetts avenue, near Henderson street, owing to the alleged negligent starting of the car. Verdict for the defendant, \$10,000. Bond appeared for the plaintiff, and E. P. Saltonstall for defendant.

In the second session (Sherman, judge), the case of J. H. Crowley vs. Boston Elevated Railway company was tried. This was another action of tort to recover \$4000 damages for personal injuries on July 6, 1899, by plaintiff's horse and wagon being run into by a car on Massachusetts avenue. A verdict for the defendant was given, \$5,000. Plaintiff appeared for the plaintiff, W. G. Thompson and J. P. Reynolds for defendant.

ROBBINS LIBRARY, ARLINGTON-TON.

NEW BOOKS.

Barbour, A. Maynard, That Mainwaring affair, 1688.1
Bates, Katharine L. Spanish highways and byways, 76.18
Bennett, F. M. The Monitor and the navy under steam, 342.3
Brooks, E. S. True story of Lafayette, 549.49
Brown, Alice. King's End, 221.4
Clark, F. E. New way around an old world, 31.5
Crocker, F. B. Electric lighting, v. 2, 537.7

Cruiger, Julia G. (S. K. Julien Gordon), Mrs. Clyde, 432.3
Dallas, W. S., and others. Studies of animated nature, 590.45
Dante, Alighieri. La divina commedia (Italian), 76.18

Davis, R. H. With both armies in South Africa, 37.7
Farrar, F. W. Life of Christ as represented in art, 556.6
Finck, H. T. Songs and song writers, 784.2

Frothingham, Eugenia B. Turn of the road, 4063.1
Gilman, Charlotte P. (S.) Concerning children, 153.20
Hollis, I. N. Frigate Constitution, 332.10
Jacobs, Joseph, ed. English fairy tales, 1093.208

Jokai, Maurus, Dr. Duman's wife, 555.2
Lancaster, Mass. Town library. Catalogue, 1900, 176.69
Lee, W. E. H. Map of life; conduct and character, 176.69

Lee, G. C. ed. World's orators, v. 8-10, 1069.00
"Little folks, v. 3, 1899-1900, L. Fks. 1069.00
"Little men and women, v. 24, Jan. 1901, 1069.00

Mable, H. W. William Shakespeare: poet, dramatist and man, 8349.820
McCarthy, J. and J. H. History of the four Georges and of William IV, v. 3, 1069.00

Meredith, Geo. Amazing marriage, 6830.9
Needham, J. G. Outdoor studies, 567.3
Nuttall, T. Popular handbook of the ornithology of eastern North America. Revised by M. Chamberlain, 2, 598.46

Peabody, F. G. Jesus Christ and the social question, 232.26
Rawnsley, H. D. Memories of the Tennysons, 8572.93
Richards, Laura E. "Rita," 7868.21
St. Nicholas, v. 27, Part 2, 1900, S. N. Sonnicksen, 1069.00

Spencer, H. Progress, its law and cause; with other disquisitions, 8596.52
Sturtevant Co., B. F. Ventilation and heating, 657.2
Zola, Emile. Rome, 2, 9953.2

SPANISH BOOKS GIVEN BY MR. WINFIELD ROBBINS.
Lecciones de geografia de Centro-América, 910.7
Pardo Bazan, Emilia y otros. Cuentos exóticos de las mejores autoras Castellanas contemporáneas, 1057.4
Salazar, R. A. Las historias de la independencia, 14671.56
April 27, 1901.

NEW ICE COMPANY.
About this time of the year, for several years past, much talk and some energy has been expended by the townspeople in their endeavor to better the ice condition of Arlington. An increasing demand among the ice consumers, for a better quality of ice than that which is cut from Spy pond has opened the way and made it possible for a new concern to do business in Belmont and Arlington.

Science has proved that freezing does not eliminate the dangerous and infectious germs in water. Then why, say some, should we longer put in our ice boxes or use on our tables frozen water which is in liquid form when we would not drink? The new concern, which is known as the Belmont Ice Co., gives every promise of success. The proprietors, Messrs. J. G. and W. G. Hadley, have been in the employ of the Fresh Pond Ice Co. of Cambridge for the past fifteen years, and are thoroughly conversant with all parts of the business.

These two young men come well recommended and are confident of gaining the good-will of the people by the quality of their ice, efficiency of service, and their desire to please.

Lake Muscatanapus, in Brookline, New Hampshire, where the company obtains its supply, has long been famous for the purity of its water. For the past ten years it has been the basis of the ice supply in Cambridge and Somerville, and in recent years of Weymouth, Newton and Waltham. The ice is analyzed yearly by the Boston chemist, S. P. Sharpley, and has always been found of excellent quality. Dr. Frank A. Dugar, who was inspector for the city of Cambridge, in his annual report to the city council, commented on this source of supply as follows:

"Lake Muscatanapus, in Brookline, N. H., is a lake perhaps half the size of Fresh pond, with high wooded shores on the north; two small streams empty into its western end, which come from the wooded hills beyond. The southern shore is grass land and the ice houses are at the eastern end of the pond near the outlet. There are no apparent sources of contamination anywhere around the pond. The ice houses and surroundings are kept in excellent order, and this source of supply must be considered unexceptionable."

The people of Arlington will be glad to welcome the new company, not only on account of the superiority of its wares but also because they believe that competition in any business is of benefit to the community. Dr. Frank A. Dugar, who was inspector for the city of Cambridge, in his annual report to the city council, commented on this source of supply as follows:

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Arlington Heights.

The Hillside Literary union met with Mrs. George H. Averill, of Wollaston avenue, Wednesday evening. The subject of the hour was the birds of this region. Papers were read by Miss Edith Mann, Miss Ella Averill, Mrs. Harlan Bean, Ernest Snow, Herbert M. Pierce and Wilson Fay. The papers all had reference to the large variety of birds. William Hadley was the conductor of the program.

The Christian Endeavorers of the Park Avenue church entertained the Christian Endeavorers of Arlington, Thursday evening, in the parlors of the Park Avenue church. After a brief business meeting the company listened to an organ solo by Miss Bartlett, of Lexington, and mandolin solo and vocal solo were also rendered. The evening was eminently a social one. Refreshments were served.

Tuesday evening the ladies of the Park Avenue church held their regular meeting. No business of importance was transacted.

The house of Mr. Edward F. Burns caught fire, Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, what is supposed to have been a defective fuse. The fire department responded promptly and rendered effective service. The damage amounted to about \$200.

Mrs. Schenck is rapidly recovering from her illness with pneumonia.

Mrs. Snow, of Cambridge, moved into her new house on Oakland avenue, Wednesday.

The Methodists are looking for a foothold on Arlington Heights, and with this object in view, the Gospel Ten of Boston university held a meeting in Crescent hall, last night, and will continue tonight and tomorrow night.

The Elric club met Monday evening with Miss Simpson, of Claremont avenue. There were four tables at whist. The lady's prize was won by Miss Edith Kendall, and the gentleman's prize by Herbert Nicoll.

The Highland Duplicate Whist club will meet Monday evening with Mrs. Gorham.

Miss Susie N. Haskell is a delegate of the Heights Sunshine club to the National Sunshine club, which meets in New York city next week.

Mr. Burrage, of Claremont avenue, is connecting his house with the sewer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Eddy, of Hotel Nottingham, Boston, are spending some days with Dr. Babbitt, of Eastern avenue.

Miss Helen Willey, of Hillside avenue, is confined to the house by a severe cold.

Miss Lizzie Garrett, of Oakland avenue, has returned from her home in Liverpool, N. S., where she has been spending several weeks.

The Sunshine club met with Mrs. W. O. Partridge, of Claremont avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Owing to the stormy weather there was a small attendance.

Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Livingston won the prizes. The next meeting will be the annual meeting for election of officers and yearly reports, and will be held with Mrs. E. J. Downing, of Hillside avenue.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Last Sunday morning and evening A. T. Eddy, of Tremont Temple, spoke in the Arlington Heights Baptist church. His discourse was such as commanded the strict attention of each one present.

He took his subject in the evening from the first chapter of Isaiah, written 688 years before Christ. "The spirit of the Lord is upon me to preach the gospel to the poor. He hath sent me to heal the broken hearted."

Mr. Eddy gave several thrilling incidents of broken heartedness. Many from among the lowliest of the southern colored people to whom personally he proclaimed the power of the Saviour to heal, and of others who found in the cares, troubles and pleasures of the world no balm to cure the broken heart. Only as a child elings and nestles in a loving mother's arms, so can the sin-sick and weary ones find deliverance by resting in the Great Physician. He came to preach deliverance to the captives; captives to sin—to drink and all temptations. No power but God's can save from drink.

His illustrations were thrilling as well as convincing. The afternoon meeting of prayer and testimony was very interesting, many manifesting an especial anxiety for their salvation who never had done so before, publicly.

The regular Friday evening prayer meeting was held in the church at 8:45. The subject was "Eager Messengers." They arose the same hour and returned to Jerusalem.

The subject of tomorrow morning's discourse is "True Citizenship; Our Citizenship is in Heaven," by the pastor, the Rev. J. H. Howell Crosby. After the talk by the pastor there will be a meeting for testimony and prayer.

ARLINGTON IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of Arlington Improvement association for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held Monday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows hall, Bank building. The subject for discussion is "The desirability of the consolidation of the departments of the town."

Rev. J. Howell Crosby, Warren W. Rawson, Esq., and others will speak.

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